Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1820. [NUMBER 1546.

COPY.

FORT WILLIAM,

Territorial Department, Dec. 7th 1819.

THE public are hereby informed, that no further subscriptions to the 6 per cent. Loan which was opened in the month of October last, will be received at any of the Treasuries subordinate to this Presidency; and the Officers of Government, who were authorized to receive subscriptions to the Loan in question, are hereby prohibited from granting any further acknowledgements for subscriptions, made after the receipt of the present notification, by such officers respectively.

Published by Order of His Excellency the most Noble the Governor in Council.

(Signed) HOLT MACKENZIE,
Secretary to Government.

TRUE COPY.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

Financial Department.
BOMBAY CASTLE,
14th January 1820.

A CARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR, is postponed to the second MONDAY in February, on which day there will also be held a publick examination of the Children.

Bombay, 15th January 1820.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE Sheriff of Bombay, will put up to Public Sale at his Office at the hour of 12 at noon Monday, the 24th of January by Virtue of a Writ of *Execution*, in his hands against Mr. TASKER, if not previously disposed of by private contract, all that good Brig, Called the Jane register 154 Tons or thereabouts with all her Stores Tackle &c. as she now lies in the Harbour of Bombay; the Jane was Built at Cochin, in 1815 of Teakwood, carries a very large Cargo, and is well found in Stores; the conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and an inventory of Her Stores may be seen at the Office of the Committee, for managing the affairs of Mr. TASKER, or at this Office.

O. WOODHOUSE,
LATE SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office.
19th Jan. 1820.

FREE SCHOOLS.

THE object of the following paper is to solicit the attention and patronage of the benevolent public in this place, in favour of charity schools for the indigent, native children of Bombay and its vicinity. In this age of unexampled benevoleuce, when in every quarter of the globe so many, so various, and so extensive schemes are in operation for the universal diffusion of useful knowledge, while the Charity Schools of England are this moment extending the blessings of Education to *hundreds of thousands* of Children, while the same spirit of improvement is so rapidly spreading on the continents of Europe and America, while we observe the same spirit of illumination dawning upon this Eastern hemisphere and reflect that the Charity Schools for Natives of Bengal, patronized by all classes of Europeans & by many respectable Natives, do in all probability at this time, calculating from the latest reports, contain no less than 30,000 children, who are furnished with those facilities which will secure to the whole those ordinary attainments in education, upon which their interests and happiness in society so essentially depend, while many, it is to be expected, will be invited and allured forward uutil they reach those sublime attainments in science and mental improvement which have hitherto been unknown to the Natives of this hemisphere, while in other quarters so much has been attempted and every attempt has been crowned with such encouraging success, while so much remains yet to be attempted and accomplished, it is confidently believed that the object of this paper will meet a welcome reception in every philanthropic heart, and that there are many individuals who would take pleasure in contributing in aid of it, that something may be done here; at least to *imitate*, if not to *equal* the beneficent exertions now making in other parts of this country.

Some such Schools have already been Established here, And, viewing as they do, with the greatest deference and pleasure the exertions of others in this place, the American Missionaries would fondly hope, that while they bring forward to public notice, the little which they have been able to do in the way of *Charity Schools*, & the enlarged exertions which they ardently wish to make for the benefit of the rising generation, they will be heard with indulgence and not considered as offendingly intruding upon the public attention.

They beg leave to state that their first school was opened under the instruction of a respectable brahmin in 1814, and that since then the number of their schools has been increased to twenty five; and that the number of boys belonging to them is more than one thousand. The schools are all taught by respectable natives most of whom are brahmins. As a general rule, the teachers are paid according to the number of scholars, and at the rate of rupees 20 per month for 100 boys. The ordinary number of boys in a school is about 50, and the rent of a school room about rupees 2 per month, making the monthly expence of teaching 100 boys rupees 24, or of a single school of 50 boys, 12 rupees per month.

All instruction is given to the children in their own language, in which they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Several small school books have been printed for the benefit of the children. These books contain the alphabet, with easy and useful lessons in reading, taken in part, from their own books, also their own arithmetical tables, and some plain and fundamental instructions in geography and astronomy. These books are sought after with eagerness, not only by children in the schools, but also by persons not belonging no them; and in many instances they have been willing to *purchase* them if they could not obtain them gratuitously.

Some arrangements have also been made for printing, for the use of the schools, a simple and concise Mahratta grammar, another small book containing their own system of arithmetic, also a small book comprising some of the outlines of geography, astronomy, history, & chronology. Something has been done towards preparing these books, but they cannot be published until further means for meeting the expense shall be obtained.

Though the immediate instruction of the schools is committed to natives, it is deemed essential to their success that they be vigilantly superintended. Accordingly each of the schools in Bombay and on Salsette is visited and examined several times, by one or more of the Missionaries, every month. The schools on the neighbouring coast, as Basseen, Cullian, Allabag, Rawadunda, Choul &c. in some of which places schools have been in operation more than a year, tho' not visited so often, are however inspected with sufficient frequency to secure a very laudable & encouraging improvement in them.

It is now nearly twelve months since they have opened any new schools. During this time there have been numerous and urgent applications for additional schools in Bombay and on the continent, and in some instances those applications have been formal *petitions* signed by the Pattell and principal people of a village. These applications would have been most gladly complied with had not pecuniary supplies for the object been wanting.

Since there are such facilities for extending schools in this region, since the natives themselves are petitioning for them, since they promise to be of such incalculable benefit to the rising generation, since the object of free schools has already received such universal approbation and support, since so much is doing in other countries and even in other parts of this country; shall the crying necessities of the poor, untaught natives of this region be neglected; and while imploring the blessings of education for their children, shall their *petitions* be refused?

Should any individuals be desirous of aiding the object, their contributions will be received directly by the Missionaries themselves, or for them by Messrs. Shotton Malcolm and Co.; and a faithful account of receipts and expenditures on account of the schools, shall annually be laid before the public, or otherwise furnished to the donors should they prefer it.

Only two contributions have yet been received for the above mentioned object.

One from a Gentleman now returned to Europe.....Rupees 300
And one from an unknown benefactor.....100

Wanted.

FOR the use of the Ship SARAH, 20,000 Rupees for which Bills will be granted by Captain NORTON, on Messrs. Rickards, Mackintosh, Law and Co. payable 9 months after sight. Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity of remitting to England, are requested to notify the same to Capt. NORTON, at Mr. MILBURN's office, Apollo-Street. No tender will be received for a less sum than £200 Sterling.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction.

This Day.

THREE Duck Fowling Pieces, Tin Tea Kettles, and Tea Pots, Tin Horn Lanterns, Color'd Lenos, Europe Hats, Port Wine in pints and quarts, 30 dozen of Hodgson's Beer, a quantity of empty Bottles, several articles of Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, a capital Buggy Horse well broke in, height 13 3, a Bay Saddle Horse pleasant in hand, has carried a Lady eight months, with it will be sold a Gentleman's Saddle and Bridle.

Apollo-House, Jan. 19.

NOTICE.

The Gazette Office

Memorandum Book

AND

Sheet Almanack,

FOR

1820.

ARE READY

For Delivery

PRICE 1 RUPEE EACH.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT *Limjee Cowasjee*, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, has entered into a bargain with *Dadabhoy Bapoodaruh*, also of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, for the purchase of a Vacant Ground, belonging to the latter, situated within the Town wall of Bombay, in the Bazar Gate Street, between the House of the said *Limjee Cowasjee* and *Dorabdaroo Framdaroo*, & opposite to the Green Market; any person or persons having claim or demand by mortgage, inheritance, or any other right, title, or interest to or against the said Vacant Ground, are hereby requested to make the same known to the said *Limjee Cowasjee*, the purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or otherwise it will be considered null and void, and will not be attended to. Dated this 18th day of January 1820.

જાહેર.ખબર

માલુમ.થાઉને

પારશી.લીમજી.કાવશજીઉં.અમે આરૂ.દાદાભાઇ.બાપુદારૂની.ખા લી.જમીન.શ્રી.મુમબઇનાં.કીલા મધે.બજારગેટ.જશાતરીટમો.મ જકુર.પારશી.લીમજી.કાવશજી નાં.ઘેરની.જમણી.બાજુની.પ ડોશની.તા.અમેઆરૂ.દોરાબદારૂ રાંમદારૂનાં.ઘેરની.ડાબી.બાજુ ની.પડોશની.તા.મારકીટની.શાં મણેની.વેચાતી.લેવા.બાબે.શા ટાખત.કરૂછે.વાશતે.જેલોકોને દાવો.ગીરવી.અથવા.વારશ.બા બતનો.હમા.ફરેક.બીજીતરેહ નો.દાવો.દખલ.ઉ.ઘેર.ઉપર.હો ઉતે.આજદીનથી.દીન ૧૪ મો. પારશી.લીમજી.કાવશજીને.જાહે ર.કરેનહીતર.પછે.તે.બણીનો. દાવો.ચાલશેનહી*

તા. ૧૮ મી.જનેવારી.૧૮૨૦

FOR SALE,
AT THE

Gazette Office.

One Copy of Thomson's Alcedo 5 Vols. Quar. in boards, Rupees. 60
Marsden's Malay Grammar and Dictionary, 2 Vols Quarto. 40

Bombay, Nov. 9th 1819.

FOR SALE
at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3D JANUARY 1820.

LIEUTENANT B. McMahon of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to England on sick certificate, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

In publishing the following copies of Division Orders by Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm K. C. B. and K. L. S under date the 18th November, and 4th ultimo, on occasion of the Bombay troops under the command of Lieut. Col. Corsellis leaving the province of Malwa, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council avails himself of the occasion, in expressing the gratification he has derived from the commendation bestowed on their conduct, by the most Noble the Governor General in Council, and by their immediate Commander, who had the best opportunity of appreciating their claim to public approbation.

The General merits of the officers who have attracted the particular notice of the Brigadier General, are already known to the Government; and the Hon'ble the Governor in Council experiences great satisfaction in acquiescing in the justness of the honorable testimony born to the characters of Lieut. Col. Corsellis commanding the detachment; of Lieut Col. Wilson of the 2d Light Cavalry; of Capt. Daubeny of the 1st battalion 1st regt. Native Infantry; of Capt. Manson commanding the artillery; of Capt. Fleetwood of the Rocket establishment; of the officers of the staff, Captains Stewart. and Le Maistre, Lieut. Iredell, Reynolds and Riddell; of Lieut. Hart of the Pioneers; and of all the officers, European and Native non-commissioned officers, and privates, lately composing a part of the force in Malwa.

Head Quarters, Brigadier General Sir J. Malcolm's Divison.

DIVISION ORDERS.

By Brig Gen. Sir J. Malcolm, K C. B. & K. L. S.

,, CAMP AT MHOW 18TH NOV. 1819

Lieutenant Colonel Fallon having been transferred to the 1st Bat. 10th Regiment, has permission to proceed to join that Corps.

The Brigadier General cannot allow Lieut. Col. Fallon to leave the Force, without expressing his sense of the great attention he has paid to the good order and discipline of the 1st Bat, 18th Regt N. I., during the period he has commanded that Corps in Malwa.

Camp at Mhow 4th Dec. 1819

DIVISION ORDERS

The high and well merited Eulogium passed by the most Noble the Governor General in Council published in the orders of yesterday, on the troops serving under Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm's Command in Malwa, renders it uncessary for the Brigadier General to say more to those of the Bombay Establishment about to leave that province, than, that he rejoices to find those representations which it has been his duty to make of their conduct, have obtained them so flattering a mark of the approbation of the highest British authority in India, but though sensible that his praise has little comparative value to that with which they have been honored, he cannot allow these troops to depart without expressing those sentiments of regard and respect, which their conduct, individually and collectively, has been calculated to inspire.

The thanks of Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm are particularly due to Lieut. Col. Corsellis, who has commanded the Bombay troops since they formed part of his Force in Malwa. The Brigadier General owes much to the temper and conduct of that officer, who has on every occassion fulfilled the duties of his station, to his entire satisfaction.

The period Lieut. Colonel Wilson commanding 2d Regiment Light Cavalry has been with this Force, though short, has been sufficient to empress the Brigadier General with the highest sense of the merits of that excellent officer.

The Brigadier General has to express his sincere acknowledgements to Captain Daubeny who has commanded the 1st Battalion 1st or Granadier Regiment since the day the Bombay Troops were attached to this Division; and also to Captain Manson, who has during the same period been in Charge of the Detachment of Bombay Artillery; and to Captain Fleetwood of the Rocket Establishment. These are also due to the Staff of the Bombay Detachment, Captain Stewart, Major of Brigade; Captain Le Maistre, Quarter Master of Brigade; Lieutenant Irdell, subassistant Commissary General; Lieut. Reynolds, Paymaster; lieutenant Riddell, Bazar Master; and to Lieut. Hart, commanding the Detachment of Pioneers.

Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm must conclude by expressing his high sense of the conduct, of not only the officers, but the European and Native non-commissioned and privates of the Bombay Detachment. In the Course of a very long period of Service, he has meet with no body of officers &men, more entitled to unqualified praise. His duty has often compelled him to exact much, particularly in what relates to their intercourse with the inhabitants of the country; but he has on this, and every other point, been more than obeyed. His wishes have been anticipated by a feeling that he never can forget, and which will through life lead him to take a warm interest in the prosperity and fame of every corps on the Bombay establishment. that has formed part of the force serving under his command in Malwa.

A true Copy

(Signed) J. NAPIER, Asst. Adjut. Gen.

Brig. General Sir John Malcolm's Division.

5th January 1820.

The following promotions are ordered to take place in consequence of the order of the 1st instant sanctioning an augmentation of the Corps of Artillery on this Establishment.

TO BE COLONEL.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. Griffith, on the augmentation,—Date of Commission, 1st Sept. 1818.

Major G. B. Bellasis, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Griffith promoted,—Do. do. do.

Brevet Major and Captain W. H. Sealy, to be Major vice Bellasis promoted,—Do. do. do.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Majors C. J. Bond and W. H. Sealy on the augmentation,—Do. do. do.

TO BE MAJORS.

Captain and Brevet Major G. Hodgson vice Bond promoted,—Do. do. do.

Captain R. Whish vice Sealy promoted,—Do. do. do.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant T. Stevenson vice Sealy promoted,—Do. do. do.

Lieutenant P. Breton vice Hodgson promoted,—Do do. do.

Lieutenant W. W. Quartley vice Whish promoted,—Do. do. do.

Lieutenants W. K. Lester, James Barton, F. Schuler, R. Foster, T. Grounwater, W. Miller, E. H. Willock, F. P. Lester, S. H. Falconer and G. W. Gibson, on the augmentation,—Do. do. do.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

2d Lieut. J. Cocke vice Stevenson promoted,—Do. do. do.

,, W. H. Foy, vice Breton do. do. do. do.

,, J. W. Watson, vice Quartley do. do. do. do.

,, A. A. Auldjo, vice W. K. Lester do. do. do. do.

,, J. Johnson, vice Barton do. do. do. do.

,, W. Walker, vice Foster do. do. do. do

,, C. D. Blachford, vice Groundwater do. do. do. do.

,, J. J. Jervis, vice Miller do. do, do. do.

,, G. R. Lyons, vice Willock do. do. do. do.

,, M. Law, vice F. P. Lester do. do. do. do.

,, W. Morley, vice Falconer do. do. do. do.

,, M. C. Decluzean, vice Gibson, do. do. do. do.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Acting 2d Lieuts. W. Jacob, vice Cocke do. do. do. do.

,, F. D. Watkins, vice Foy do. do. do. do.

,, J. Lloyd, vice Watson do. do. do. do.

,, J. Athill, vice Auldjo do. do. do. do.

,, J. J, Leeson, vice Johnson do. do. do. do.

,, F. Otte, vice Davies do. 26th do. do

,, Geo. Yeadell, vice Walker do. 16th October do.

,, J. Sinclair, vice Blachford do. 17th do. do.

,, E. Stanton, vice Jervis do. 4th July 1819.

,, J. H. M. Martin, vice Lyons do. 10th May do.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS ON THE AUGMENTATION.

2d Lieutes. W. Jacob, ... do. 1st Sept. 1818.

,, F. D. Watkins, ... do. do. do. do.

,, J. Lloyd, ... do. do. do. do.

,, J. Athill, ... do. do. do. do.

,, J. J. Leeson, ... do. do. do. do.

,, F. Otte, ... do. 26th do. do.

,, Geo. Yeadell, ... do. 17th Oct. do.

,, J. Sinclair, ... do. 18th do. do.

,, E. Stanton, ... do. 5th July 1819.

,, J. H. M. Martin . . . . do. 17th May do.

The promotions which have taken place since the 1st September 1818 are altered and the following Adjustment or Rank is made from that date.

Capt. L. C. Russel, A. Campbell, J. Moor, R. Thew, W. G. White J. G. Griffith, and A. Manson to take Rank as Captains,—Date of Commission 1st Sept. 1818, 2d Lieutenant William Jacob ditto, do. do. do.

Also in consequence of the augmentation of the Corps of artillery, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the.

Medical Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon William Hall to be Surgeon,—Date of Rank 1st January 1820.

6th January 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Spiller to the situation of Major of Brigade at Kaira from the date of Captain Bromley's embarkat on for England

The following promotion is ordered to take place.

First Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant and Brevet captain R. Robertson to be Captain of a Company in succession to Grant, deceased,—Date of Rank 20th December 1819.

7th January 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to sea on sick Certificate agreeable to the Regulation to Lieutenant W. Cazalet of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry for a period of six months from the date of his Embarkation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain Clunes to visit the Presidency on his private affairs.

Captain Preston of the Hon'ble Company's Regiment of European Infantry, is appointed Paymaster with the Troops in Kandeish, vice Hughes deceased.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the permission granted by Colonel Huskisson commanding the Troops in Kandiesh to Lieutenant G. Rule of the 3d Madras Native Infantry commanding the Fort of Galna, to proceed to the Western Coast for the recovery of his health, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe.

8th January 1820.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that when the appointment of Interpreter is vacant in a Battalian, at a station where there are officers regularly appointed to that situation in other Corps, they shall read the Articles of War and officiate at Regimental Courts Martial without any additional salary; and in single corps without Interpreters, the duty shall be performed by a Captain, or any Officer (the Adjutant excepted) who shall be qualified, on the old rate of pay expressly granted for that purpose.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that Interpreters and Quarter Masters regularly appointed by Government, shall have charge of the Battalion Camp Equipage, and perform all duties usually executed by the Quarter masters of other Corps in the army.

10th January 1820.

The following appointments are ordered to take place.

Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant J. Johnson to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 1st Troop.—Date of appointment 1st January 1820.

Foot Artillery.

Lieutenant W. H. Foy to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion.—Do, do. do.

Captain Gibson is permitted to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 2d Troop until further orders.

The Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe agreeably to the Regulations to Captain Edward Pearson of the 8th Regiment Native infantry, for a period of three years, from the date of his Embarkation.

Mr. James Mills having reported his arrival at Bombay, and having produced the certificate of his appointment as a cadet for the Cavalry on this Estab ishment, is admitted and appointed an acting cornet, from the 8th September, in conformity to the 54th Para of the Honorable Court's letter published on the 19th January 1819, and allowing two months for the passage from Madras to Bombay from the period of his arrival there: it appearing from his certificate, that the Honorable court of Directors permitted him to proceed to Madras, whence he went to Calcutta on Sick certificate.

The Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to grant a furlough to the Presidency on his private Concerns to Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope of his Majesty's 17th Dragoons, commanding the Northern Division of Guzerat, for a period of six months.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. B. SIMSON,

Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 11 Lieut. A. Stanton 1st Bat. 1st Regiment.

Do. 11. Superintendant Rocket Department, M. W. Fleetwood.

Do. 12. Lieut. T. Rule, 1st | 3d Regiment from Kandeish.

Do. do. Lieut. Saville Broom, H. M. 67th Regt. from Kandeish.

Do. 14. Lieut. A. Leighton, 2d | 11th Regt. from Satarah.

Do. do. Captain And. Hare, from Hyderabad.

Do. do. Lieut. Clunes 2d | 6th Regt.

Do. 18. Assistant Surgeon G. A. Stuart, from Kutyawar.

DEPARTURES.—12. Lieut. Clunes, 2d | 6th to Surat.

Do. do. Asst. Surgeon, Thomas Whyte, to Katywar.

Do. 13. Captain John Morin, 2d Bat. Granadiers to Deckan.

Do. do. Lieut. W. Cazalet, Commiss. to Sea.

Do. 14. Major J. Mayne, D. Qr. Mr. General P. D. A.

Do. do. Major Hull, Deputy Commissary, General to Deccan.

Do. 16. Captain C. Whitehill, M. B. to Poona.

Do. do. Lieut. Clark, 7th Regt. Aurangabad.

Do. 18. W. Twigg 2d | 8th Regt. to Seroor.

Do. 19. Captain T. G. Stuart 7th Regt. to Baroda.

Seroor; 13th January 1820.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Perhaps the confined *Area* that is not already appropriated either to cultivation or Buildings may account for that noble and Superior Field, Sport a Cheetha Hunt being witheld from the Races of the Presidency; a most beautiful young Animal of that Species, has been lately presented to Major Ford at Dapoorie, by a friend in Kandeish under a promise, I hear, that it should be devoted solely to the amusement of the "Amateurs of the Chace". Major Ford, who now has the Cheetha in his possession, has kindly determined to afford every body an opportunity of exhibiting their prowess and skill in the destruction of this ferocious Animal: he intends, in order to give the Nimrods of the Presidency, a fair chance of carrying away the Palm, to defer the amusement, and a subsequent entertainment, until two days after the ensuing Races at Poona, which will be a most elegant *Finale* to the Festivities now preparing at that Station.

I am,

Mr. Editor,

Happy to subscribe my self,

Your's

A SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,

SIR

I shall be obliged by your affording me through the Medium of your paper, replies to the following questions.

What is the number of Horses at present in the Island of Bombay, and Salsett?

How many have been imported annually during the last ten years.?

QUÆRE.

MR. EDITOR,

To facilitate the publication of certain Novels, which have been a long time in preparation, I beg leave to submit the following receipt for insertion in your News paper.

A Receipt to make a Novel. This dish is of a miscellaneous kind, something between a Yorkshire pie and Salmagundi. Take two young lovers tender and soft, that have been bred in an old castle; let one be a philosopher of the new School without morals and the other a girl of infinite sensibility without one grain of common sense, stuff them with the mixed meat of stale sentiment and season them with box lobby repartees and bon mots from modern farces and comedies. Then you may put them in the stewing pan of persecution and keep them in the hot water of distress. Instead of sour crout and elder vinegar mix them with a couple of crusty Fathers and Mothers and a tough old Aunt or two. If you put a parson, justice of peace or lawyer into this olio be sure to pepper them well. To improve the richness of the flavour mix a good deal of Cape Brocoli and Europe Celery and you may throw in a few mushrooms of poetry. When ready to be served up, put the whole like maintenon cutlets in hot pressed wire wove, or foolscap paper. This dish will appear to the most advantage upon the table if garnished like a twelfth cake with devices in paste, a few cooing doves, a cascade, a troop of banditti, a grotto and a ghost; although the cook sometimes forgets to put in both the sage of sound observation and the salt of genuine wit. This is the ton at Bombay, Surat, & Baroach, as well as at all watering places. Like flummery or trifle it will keep only a few days though the cook may take great pains to set it off with the puff paste of advertisement.

NEMO.

Kaira.

MR. EDITOR,

On reading a letter in the Courier of New Years day signed Hosheearee I am still more confirmed in my opinion that nothing is so easy as to find fault. The Signature to this letter would imply, that the writer has more sense than his neighbours; be this as it may I tell him that assertion is no proof, and if the number of Suttees have decreased and are now so few, it can only be attributed, to the influence of more liberal opinions, as diseminated amongst the Hindoos by Europeans who sojourn amongst them. If Hosheearee had visited Poolpara, on the Banks of the Taptee or would now visit it, he might learn another tale.

The Suttees in Western India, have however never been so numerous as those on the Bengal side, though Moore mentions, that at the death of Rao Lacka, a chief of Kutch, that no less than 15 of his Concubines, burnt on his funeral pile, two of whom were Mahomedans one a Coffree and the remaining twelve Hindoos of different tribes, and I think it is said, I quote from memory, that his wife did not burn herself on the occasion.

Let this sensible man however visit the banks of the Ganges, and then let him say, if the humanity wisdom and policy of the measure alluded to is not obvious enough.

It is true that giving rewards may lead to imposition, and as the general impression is that it is only the superior tribes who are permitted to burn themselves I now inform you Mr. Editors, that in many districts in Guzerat and on the other side of India, the lowest cast burn themselves only, and in some instances the Deras of Surat who eat beef have devoted themselves.

Hosheearee also means to infer, that the burning of widows is not compulsory, but what are the incitements to live, none; a Hindoo widow, if she does not burn, becomes a menial has her head shaved, must neither wear ornaments, or good clothes, nor marry again, nor have any enjoyment in this world; but again these victims are in general young, many of them too young, some of them not more than 12 years of age, to have any correct idea as to the fitness or impropriety of the sacrifice.

I have but little hesitation however in saying that government, intends to interfere no farther in this matter, than to grant a maintenance, to the woman who saves herself; this is but just because she abandons her cast, and is considered as dead by her relations.

At this very time there is a schism amongst the Hindoos one party contending that the custom of widows burning themselves is meritorious, the other the contrary.

Like most other Pagan religions, that of the Bramins is also on the decline, and there is a proverb in the mouth of all Hindoos except the Bramins themselves, that says,

"That in preserving animal life

They taken no heed of human life.

But to close this controversy I beg leave to quote a paragraph from a petition presented to our Noble Governor General in August 1818, by a large body of the Hindoo population of Calcutta.

"Your petitioners deem it a happy circumstance, that from the just and liberal policy of the British Government in causing the principal sacred depositories of their law to be printed and translated, and thereby secured from interpolation or false exposition, it stands confirmed by authority not to be disputed, that all these are instances of suicide; which though not only not prevented, but even generally assisted by the bystanders, are in direct opposition to the shasturs of the Hindoo faith, which uniformly denounce the most severe punishments as awaiting, in a future state, those who thus wantonly embrace self-destruction: and it seems an insult to the known humanity of the British nation, as well as to your lordship's government, even to imagine that such of these practices as have been already so wisely and justly prohibited should be permitted again to exist.

I shall not take up much more of your valuable time Mr. Editor, but take leave of the Wiseman in the words of Cicero,

"Plus apud nos vera, ratio valeat quam ——————vulgi opinio.

I am Mr. Editor,

Your. Servant,

ATY'S,

Bombay, 18th January 1819.

MR. EDITOR,

Having observed a letter in your last Paper signed a "Lover of Freedom and Justice" in which the writer expresses a hope of which (I fancy three fourths of our community indulge) that some magistrate will exert himself to place the Hamauls under better regulation. I am happy at having it in my power to do justice to the zeal of some of the Magistrates, and fancy they are often complained of by those, who will not take the trouble, to bring a nuisance properly before them.

A few evenings ago returning from Byculah a little before nine. I was met by a Parsee driving a Horse Hackery at a *furious rate* and *hollowing, to every one to get out of the way.* I had taken the previous precaution to keep the two Palanqueens with me on the *proper side* close to the edge of the road with room enough for two Carriages to have passed: the fellow however chose to keep the *wrong side* of the road, and knocked down one of the Palanqueens in attempting to get between them. He would have drove off had I not fortunately been on Horseback and prevented him. I took down the No. of his Hackery and he was yesterday brought before the Petty Sessions, where the facts being fully proved, he was fined by the Justices in the *full* penalty. The Magistrates thanked me for having brought the case before them, and regretted it was not oftener done, by which means the lives of Passengers would not be endangered as they now are: by natives driving at a furious rate through the streets.

VINDICATOR.

P. S. I hope your Brother Editor will give publicity to this.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

MR. EDITOR,

Permit me to assure you and (thro' you) your readers: that there was neither Poetry or Fiction in my letter to you of the 8th instant my friend the alderman was not "*hugged in by way of Episode*" but was real flesh and blood; a real alderman of Bombay and a very good fellow, thro' I do not think (unless he *fills out*) that he will ever *pass muster* as an alderman for *Faringdon Within*.

I am Sir
Yours
13 January.
"A LOVER OF FREEDOM AND JUSTICE."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Boreas, and Oyez, will be sent or delivered as may be directed.

M. E. shall appear, as soon as we can find room.

The Observer has the pleasure to acquaint his friends and Correspondents that having just returned from a Voyage to Agra, he hopes shortly to resume his avocations and cannot but congratulate the Society, on the visible improvement already observable in the carriage of many of its members, whom he feared had become irrevocably Hump backed, and on the near extinction of the Dandy Species.

ERRATTA IN OUR LAST.

In the list of Passengers on the Barossa for Master Finlock read Master Imlach and for Mr. Watkins read Mrs. Watkins.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 19th JANUARY, 1820.

In addition to the New-Years gift alluded to in our last number we have to congratulate our readers on another, which we are certain will be hailed with sensations of pleasure, we allude to the new Post office act, which has removed almost-in *toto* the restrictions on private correspondence; the whole of this act will be found in our present number.

On Saturday morning H. E. Sir Charles Colville, attended by Brigadier General Smith and a numerous suite set out on a tour to the Deckan.

We have been much struck with the justness of the following remarks and think them very applicable to the cause of the present distresses in England.

It is deeply to be regretted, that the regulations of the different States of Europe throw so many impediments in the way of a natural and beneficial intercourse between them. From one end of Europe to the other, there is nothing but prohibitions and restrictions; the consequence of which is, that the industry of a country is diverted into channels which it would not of itself seek. All want to be sellers. Thus we hear of a million of German manufacturers in great distress, as a counterpart to the representations of the distress among the manufactures of this country. All the world, however, cannot be manufacturers, and those who can afford to sell cheapest, must and ought in the long run, to drive the others out of the market. But then in the way of a return to a natural state of things stands our Corn Law system, the effect of which is, to throw land into cultivation which cannot be beneficially cultivated and to force the people of other countries to become manufacturers, in spite of themselves, from their having no market for their superfluous produce.

We are indebted for every paragraph of European intelligence to the Bengal papers, but it is pretty evident that we cannot be much longer without a Direct Ship or an overland dispatch. At this time last year we had Frankfort Journals bringing down the English news to the 4th of September.

The coasting trade of Bombay, has become of so much importance as to call for some regulations for its future guidance, and it has become the more necessary on account of the frequent frauds, that have been practised within this last year, when two or three flagrant cases, were brought to notice; one in particulars of a very black dye no less then throwing a man that had charge of the Cargo overboard and who escaped by the merest chance; and we have been informed that a case, has lately came to light, which though not so atrocious as the one last mentioned, is still of a nature to call forth the adoption of some measure, likely to prevent its recurrence in future. This case has been related to us as follows about a month ago a boat was dispatched by a native merchant, to some port on the coast, with a bag containing 4000 rupees to be delivered to his agent, at the port bound to; the boat however returned to Bombay, after some days absence, and the Crew reported that whilst laying at anchor near the shore they had been boarded by some armed men who had robbed them of the bag of rupees; some doubts having arisen, respecting the correctness of this report, an enquiry took place at the police office, when one of the Crew of the boat was committed to prison for further examination; and we understand, that his anticipation of the result of future investigation led him to commit suicide, for he was found hanging by the neck the next morning.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Wednesday, Abdul Rahim, and Peerbhy Sulimanjee, Borah, were tried on an indictment for receiving stolen goods; the former was found guilty and the latter acquitted.

Posha Kassee, the Tindal of a boat, was found guilty of a robbery committed on the high seas.

The trial of Gungaram Gunness, Ragoonath Bhookur, and Vaja Manore, for a conspiracy in accusing one Beechur Jewa of the murder of a Cossid, took up the whole of Thursday. The facts were clearly made out and the defendants all found guilty.

On Friday, four Parsees, Eduljee Dadabhoy, Jewanjee Cursetjee, Rustomjee Hormasjee and Framjee Bhicajee, were tried on a capital felony for a robbery in the dwelling house of a Jain priest, which a large party of Parsees had entered in the day time under a pretence of searching for the wife of one of them. They were all found guilty.

The felonies have now all been tried, but fourteen cases of misdemeanour yet remain to disposed of at the present Sessions.

On Monday, the Recorder passed sentence on the prisoners, who had been found guilty on former days.

John Hudson for larceny, to be transported for seven years, to New South Wales.

Shaik Husson Seedy, Carrim Moolna, Hasson Hajee Taz, and Hassonbboy Borah, for a Burglary, the first to be transported for life to Prince of Wales's Island, and the accessaries, & Manoel de Aguior, the receiver of the stolen property, one year's imprisonment in Bombay Gaol,

Abdull Rahim, for receiving stolen goods, fined 500 Rupees and imprisoned in Bombay Gaol 2 years and till the fine be paid.

Posha Tindel for larceny, to be imprisoned in Bombay Gaol for two years.

Gungaram Gunnesh, to be set in the pillory, imprisoned one year, and fined 500 Rupees.

Ragoonath Bhookur, and Vajo Manore, for a conspiracy, to be fined 200 Rupees, imprisoned six months, to remain in Gaol till the fine be paid, and all to find security for good behaviour for five years, themselves each in 500 Rupees, and two Securities in 250 each.

Eduljee Dadabhoy, Jewanjee Cursetjee, Rustomjee Hormajee, and Framjee Bhicajee, for stealing in the house of a Jain Priest, were all transported to Prince of Wales's Island; the first for 14 years and the three last for 7 years.

Michael O'Donnell, was discharged by proclamation.

The Court continued their sittings on Monday and Tuesday, for the trial of misdemeanours.

On Wednesday, the 14th July, a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the election of a Director, in the room of Samuel Davis, Esq. deceased, At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq.

BOMBAY RACES.

We have been disappointed in all our attempts to get a correct statement of the races for our present number; They ended yesterday, when the Gold Turf Cup was carried off in great stile by Mr. Warden's horse Orator.

In the evening an elegant Ball and Supper was given at the Admiralty-House, where every thing conducive to the accommodation and comfort of the numerous Company, that were assembled, was conspicuous, the Merry Dance was in consequence kept up till an early hour, with an enthusiasm, which rivalled in some degree the Deckan Parties, we have heard such delightful mention made of. At midnight the Stewards led the way to the Supper Tables, in the adjoining rooms, which we were happy to observe were arranged in the *most approved* manner, and were as usual covered with all that was desirable; Mirth and Jollity prevailed, and the Merry Dance was again resumed.

The Honorable the Governor, with Ladies Colville and Cooper, honored the Ball-Room with their presence.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

Accounts from Bengal, mention the loss of the Harriet, Captain Bean, in the Surat passage. This is the first ship that we recollect has been lost in this very narrow strait; not that we do not consider it, to be very dangerous, and further that we never considered it eligible for any but small vessels, and the necessity, for at all frequenting it in large ships, has never been very evident; and in more than one instance we have seen its folly.

The new ship the Caroline from Damaun; anchored in the harbour on Monday last, she is at present under Portuguese colours but will be eventually added to the tonnage of this Port; she measures about 570 Tons and is in all respects a complete merchantman.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 13. Brig Ariel, John Hans, from Columbo; 12th, Dec.

Do. 16. Arab Ship Kabrass, Naqudah Hajee Natha from Bussorah 30. Dec.

Do. 17. New Portuguese Ship Caroline, Thos. H. Johnston from Damaun, 16th Jan.

PASSENGERS.

Per Caroline.—Mr. Rozario.

DEPARTURES.—12. Armed Pattamar Bhowaney, Syrang Shack Dawood, to fort Victoria.

Do. 13. Ship Lady Barlow, William Clark, to Bengal.

Do. 15. Ship Harriet, E. Studd, to Calcutta.

Do. do. Portuguese Ship Vasco da Gama, F. Bernardos to Surat

Do 17. Ship Travancore, John Boog, to Bengal.

Do. 18. Ship Swallow, F. Nicholson, to London.

PASSENGERS.

By Lady Barlow.—Lieut. Cazalet, 6th Reg. N. I.

By Harriet.—Mrs. Studd, and 2 Children Mrs. Murphey Mrs. Humphreys and Child Mr. J. Williams late Officer of Brig Fair Trial.

By Travancore.—Captain Morse. A. D. C.

By Swallow.—Major and Mrs. Bromley, Mrs. Frazer, Captain Purefoy, Country service, Lieut. Luscombe, R. N.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Sarah, for London.
Ship Asia, for do.
Ship Mary Ann, for Bengal.
Ship Bannerman, for do.
Ship Kusrovie, for Bussorah.
Ship Biramgore, for China.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Biramgore, Charlotte, Jane Brig, Ahmudy, Kusrovie, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Bannerman, Sulimany, Helen, Ahmudy Snow, Good Success, Grab Brig Bombay Merchant.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, Mary Ann.

FREE TRADERS.

Sarah, Carmarthen, Asia.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Fox.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Trial, Cochin, Prime, Enterprize.

ARABS.

Rehmanee, Kabrass.

MADRAS.

Catherine Brig.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

DEC. 20.—Ship Rochester, D. Sutton, from London 25th July, and Madeira 10th Aug.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Do. 23. The Indiana.
Do. The Briton.
Do. 25. The Rochester.

PASSENGERS.

PER ROCHESTER.—Mrs. F. Fulton, Captain W. Fliot, Royal Navy, Master Fliut, Captain R. B. Fulton, Bengal Army, Captain James Clarke, N. I. Captain P. Dudgeon N. I. Messrs G. Gordon, Edward Townsend, James Douglas, Edward Wakefield, Charles Bond, Robert Garrett, James W. Scott, William Maidman, B. Williams, and P. Jackson, Cadets for Bengal, Messrs. Alexander Grant, M. Fitz Gerald, Richard Nixon, Samuel Hicks, John Gordon, and Wm. Cotton, Cadets for Madras, Mrs. Harris and Mr. Brown, Servants.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

In a day or two.

Ship George Cruttenden, Captain J. J. R. Bowman, for Bencoolen; the Governor Petrie, W. P. Bresley, for Penang and Batavia.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

DEC. 19.—H. C. Ship Almorah, Thomas Winter, for Ingeram, Madras and England.

Do. Ship Westmoreland, J. Curie, for Liverpool.

Do. Ship Neptune, G. Vint, for Bencoolen.

Do. Brig Brothers, C. McNicol, for Madras.

Do. 20. Ship Northumbrian, T. Lawson, for London, via Madras.

Do. Ship Liverpool, James Green, for Bombay.

Do. Brig Haldane, Benjamin Orman, for Port Jackson.

Do. Portuguese Ship Camoens, J. J. da Roza, for Lisbon.

Do. 21. Portuguese Ship Princess of Brazils, J. J. da Silva, to complete her Cargo for Lisbon.

Do. Ship Bengal Merchant, Alex. Brown, for China.

Do. Ship Lusitania, R. Brash, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Do. Brig Howley Lutchmey, Nacoda Cammon, for Calicut.

Do. 22. Arab Ship Fatul Currim, Nacoda Mahomed Ben Hussen, for Judda.

Do. French Ship Nancy, P. Deselaux, for Bourdeax.

Do. 23. Arab Ship Soloman Shaw, Nacoda Olla Abdulla, for Muscat.

Do. Ship William Miles, S. Beadle, for London.

Do. 24. Ship La Seine, J. Houssart, for Havre de Grace.

Do. Ship Boyne, B. Fergusson, for London.

Do. 25. Arab Ship Tauz, Nacoda Hudjee Elmas, Mocha.

Do. Ship Fattymobarack, Abdool bin Amee, for Judda.

Do. Ship Volunteer, Thomas Waterman, for the Persian Gulph.

Do. Ship Prince of Orange, Thomas Silk for London.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 25th Inst.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Passed down,—The Liverpool.

KEDGEREE.

Passed down,—The Northumbrian, Westmoreland, Bengal Merchant, and Portuguese Ship Principe de Brazils.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—The H. C. Ships Thomas Grenville, Carnatic and Princess Charlotte of Wales.

Passed down, The H. C. Ship Marquis of Wellington.

SAUGOR.

Remain,—The Baring, Portuguese Ship St. Jago Mayor, and Danish Ship Kronprincessen.

Additional List of Passengers proceeding to Europe, and the Cape of Good Hope, by the H. C. Ships Rose and Minerva.

Per Rose, Captain Thomas McTaggart.

TO EUROPE.

Lieut. Col. P. Littlejohn, 16th N. I. Lieut. Col. G. Fenwington, of the Artly. Captain Heatley, of H. M. 47th Regt.

Per Minerva, Captain John Mills.

TO EUROPE.

Captain W. H. L. Frith of the Artly. Captain B. T. Bradley, Lieut. W. Mathew and Mr. G. King.

TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Major W. Dickson, 6th L. C.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 30, 1819. Brig Haldane, B. Orman, from Calcutta 24th December.

Do. Jan. 3, 1820, H. C. Ship Abberton, L. Percival from do. 25th do.

Do. H. C. Ship Almorah, T. Winter, from do. 22d. do.

Do. 4th H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, C. B. Cribble from do. 29th December.

Do. 5th Bark George, J. Poulson, from do. 30th December.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 30, Brig Tagus, J. Stewart, for Padang.

Do Brig Haldane, B. Ormau for New South Wales

Do. 31, Ship Surry, T. W. Aldham, for London.

Do. Ship Edmonstone, Brewed, for Covelong.

General Register of Marriages Births, and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS—On the 11th instant, at Broach, the Lady of Charles Shubrick Esq. of a Son.

On the 16th instant at Bombay, the Lady of Captain Black, Marine Battalion of a Son.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—On the 20th instant, Mr. David Benland, of Jessore, Indigo Planter, to Miss Helen Greene, Daughter of the late Colonel Antony Greene, of the Bengal Army.

BIRTHS.—At Berhampore, on the 18th instant, the Lady of Capt. R. C. Stevenson, of H. M. 59th. Foot, of a Daughter.

At Quilon, on the 31st October, the Lady of Lieut A. S. H Aplin, 89th Foot, of a Son.

On the 8th instant, at Mozafferpoor, Tirhoot, the Lady of Abercromby Dick, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Ghazeepore, on the night of the 15th inst. Mrs. Gacoyne was safely delivered of a Son.

At Moorshedabad, on the morning of the 16th instant, the Lady of F. Magniac, Esq. H. C. C. S. of a Son.

At Garden Reach, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Sandys, of a Son and heir.

On the 3d Inst. the Lady of Captain Tucker, Deputy Post Master at Kedgeree, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Cuttack, of a fever, Captain Cornwallis Campbell, of the Ramghur Battalion, second Son of the late Doctor James Campbell—aged 31.

On board her Pinnace, near Diamond Harbour, on the 20th instant, Catharine, the wife of the Reverend Mr. Eales,—aged 31 years.

On the 17th instant, Miss Sarah Bradshaw—aged 7 years.

In Camp, on the 23d November, Captain J. S. Bacon, of the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 28th Dec. last, at St. George's Church by the Reverend Mr. Vaughan, Captain Charles Waddel, Asst. Qr. Mr. General, to Miss Eliza Anne Harris, second Daughter of Henry Harris, Esq. M. D.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on the 14th of December last, the Lady of the Reverend C. Rhenius, of a Daughter.

On the morning of the 28th Dec. last, the Lady of John Arathoon, Esq. of a still-born child.

At Madras, on the 1st Instant, the Lady of T. Forster, Esq. Surgeon of H. M. 56th Regiment, of a Daughter.

On Wednesday the 5th January, the Lady of John De Fries, Junior, Esq. of a Son.

At Mysore, on the 1st of January, the Lady of J. Archibald Casamajor, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATS.—Of Palsy, at Atcherry pankum, on the Route to Trichinopoly, on the 25th Instant, Lieut. G. C. Johnstone, Royal Scots.

On the 5th Instant, Captain W. Johnston, late Commander of the Brig Countess of Loudon.

At Bangalore, on the 28th December 1819, eight days after giving birth to her ninth child, Mrs. Sarah Bible, wife of Corporal John Bible, aged years—leaving a disconsolate husband and family, and numerous friends to bemoan the loss of a most valuable wife, mother, and friend, and who discharged every duty in the most exemplary and christian like manner; such as is seldom seen, particularly in the situation she was placed in.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.—On the 24th June, the Princess Bernard of Saxe Weimar, of a Princess.

In Grosvenor-square, Viscountess Ebrington, of a son.

At Portswood, Hants, the lady of W. A. Mackinnon, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.

At Reigate-priory, Surry, Lady C. Cocks, of a son.

At Croom's Hill, Greenwich, the lady of the Rev. C. P. Burney, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Englis Maldie, Kincardineshire, Julieta, Countess of Kintore.

At the Abbey, in Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Masters, sister to Lord Sherborne, in the 70th year of her age.

At her appartments in Kensington Palace, Lady Porten, relict of the late Sir Stainer Porten, Knt. in her 82nd year.

On the 9th of July, in Paris, of the wound he received in a duel with an Englishman, on Thursday, the 8th July, Major J. Kelly. He was formerly in the Life Guards, and is a brother to Mr. M. Kelly, of Drury-lane theatre.

In Upper Seymour-street, in his 75th year, the Rev. W. Percy, D. D. Rector of St. Paul's church Charleston South Carolina, and formerly of Queen-square Chapel, Westminster.

An awful instance of mortality and family affliction has lately occurred in Essex. On the 28th of February last was buried at Stondon Massey, near Chipping Ongar, Henry Madle, church-clerk, aged 70, leaving a widow confined to her bed by a cancerous affection in her legs, and a daughter married and resident in London. The daughter's husband died of an ulcer in the throat, after a few days illness, aged 44, and was interred at Stondon on the 27th June. The wife, who attended her husband's funeral, was herself followed as a corpse on the 6th July; and on the 9th July their two only children, aged sixteen and seven, were deposited in the same grave!

(Continued after the Advertisement.)

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT *Jamsetjee Jejeeboy*, of Bombay Parsee Merchant has entered into bargain with *Pestonjee Rustomjee*, also of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, for the purchase of a Dwelling House belonging to the latter, situated within the Town wall of Bombay, in Borah Bazar Street, between the House of *Borah Goolam Hussan Noorbhoy* and the vacant ground lately bought by *Jejeeboy Dadabhoy* from *Jamsetjee Hirjee Parukh*, and nearly opposite to the House of *Eduljee Coonverjee Pootlyboy*; any person or persons having claims or demands by mortgage, inheritance, or any other right, title, or interest, to or against the said House, are hereby requested to make the same known to the said *Jamsetjee Jejeeboy*, the purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or otherwise it will be considered null and void, and will not be attended to. Dated this 18th day of January 1820.

જાહેર•ખબર*

માલુમ•થાકિજે*

પારશી•જમશેદજી•જીજીભાઇ•

પારશી•પેરાગન•રૂસ્તમજી•પાથ

રણાં•વાલાનુ•ઘેર ૧ શ્રી•મુમબ

ઇનાં•ફીલામધે•વોહેારા•ખજાર

મોનુ•વોહેારા•ગોલાંમ•ફરાન•નુર

ભાઇનાં•ઘેરની•જમણી•બાજુની•

પડોશનુ•તા ૦ પારશી•જમશેદજી•

ફીરજી•પારખની•ખાલી•જગાેને

ફમણાં•પારશી•જીજીભાઇ•દાદા

ભાઇ•વેચાતી•લીધી છેને•જગા

ની•ડાબી•બાજુની•પડોશનુ•તા૦

પારશી•ઉદલજી•કુવરજી•પુતલી

બાઇનાં•ઘેરની•શાંમણેનું•વેચાનું

લેવા•બાબે•શાટા•ખત•કરૂછે•વા

સ્તે•જેલોકોનો•દાવો•ગીરવી•અથ

વા•વારેશા•બાબતનો•હખા•કરે

કુ•બીજી•તરફનો•દાવો•દખલ•ઉ

ધર•ઉપર•ફોકિતે•આજ•દીનથી•

દીન•૧૪ મા•પારશી•જમશેદ

જી•જીજીભાઇને•જાહેર•કરે•નહી

તર•પછે•તેથણીનો•દાવો•ચાલશે

નહી*

તા૦ ૧૮ મી•જાનેવારી ૧૮૨૦

(Continued from the Third Page.)

At the Vicarage-house, Bedfont, Middlesex, in the 88th year of his age, the Rev. H. Whitefield, D. D.

At Brighton, where he had arrived a few days previous for the recovery of his health, J. Hardwidge, Esq. of the Grove, Camberwell.

At his house, Surrey-square, H. Wheeler, Esq. aged 71.

At her mother's house, in Portland-place, Mrs. Edgar, widow of Dr. Handyside Edgar, formerly of the Island of Jamaica.

Suddenly, H. Lark, Esq. of Northumberland-street, Strand, Navy-Agent.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Thursday, December 23, 1819.

Buy	Rs.	As.		Sell	Rs.	As.
Dto.	1	0	6 per Cent. Loan Promissary Notes Discount.		1	4

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	8	per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,	6	"
Ditto on Government Salary Bills	6	"
Interest on Loan on Deposite,	6	"

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT.	CALCUTTA.	DRAW.
2 6	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 7
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	87
	Madras ditto, per 100 Star Pagodas, ..	331

Madras.

JANUARY 6.

The present week like the former, commenced with blowing weather, and a heavy swell; the Surf also has been so high at times as to prevent all communication with the Shipping. The atmosphere at the same time has been overcast and threatening Rain, but unfortunately none has fallen.

The Honorable John Hodgson, Esq. being about to proceed to England on one of the Indiamen of the present season, has relinquished his Seat as Member of the Council of this Government: and J. H. D. Ogilvie, Esq. has been appointed his Successor.

On Monday last *The Honorable* John Hugh Donnel Ogilvie, Esq. took the usual Oaths and his Seat in council, under a salute of 15 Guns.

The *Honorable* G. Dowdeswell, Esq. landed on Tuesday afternoon, under a salute of 15 guns.

The homeward-bound Ships *Forbes* and *Baring*, are to call here on the way from Calcutta, the former is expected about the 18th, and the latter to leave Bengal the 15th instant.

English Extracts.

LONDON.

Procession of the Prince Regent to Prorogue Parliament.—Tuesday July 13, being the day appointed for the Prince Regent closing the session of Parliament, arrangements were accordingly made for the Regent to exercise one of the most important duties of sovereignty. His Royal Highness left Carlton House at 25 minutes to two o'clock, in the State Carriage with the six beautiful creams, decorated with lilac ribbons, accompanied by the Duke of Montrose, Master of the Horse, and Lord Viscount Melbourne, Lord in Waiting. The Prince Regent wore regimentals, with his different Orders, and appeared in excellent health. His Royal Highness entered the House of Peers one minute before two o'clock, which was announced by a royal salute from cannons placed on the Lambeth shore. His Royal Highness remained in the House exactly 26 minutes. The procession returned to St. James's Palace in the same order. His Royal Highness was cheered by the populace as he went in his private carriage to the Palace, and as he went and returned in the royal procession. Among the many distinguished personages present in the House of Lords on this occasion were the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the French, Austrian, Persian, Algerine, and other Ambassadors.

The Prince Regent is expected to leave town in the course of a few days for Brighton.

Two reason are assigned for the prorogation of Parliament for so short a time as the 24th of August. One, the spirit of discontent manifested in the country; the other, that the Lord Chancellor, who is expected to leave town about that time, may not have his vacation broken in upon by his being shortly called back to town, as would be the case were the prorogation fixed for a later period.

LONDON,—JULY 24.

The proceedings of the Common Council yesterday, will be read with surprise. A disclossure of the gravest, the most appalling interest was made by the Lord Mayor. Who would have supposed that the arm of the incendiary and the murderer was impending over the mighty aggregate of houses and inhabitants whereof this great city is composed! Yet such is the disclosure made and reiterated by the lips of the Chief Magistrate—upon the authority of information communicated to him upon oath. The Lord Mayor opened the business of the Court by communicating a letter received by him from Lord Sidmouth, written by command of the Prince Regent, to thank him in the strongest terms, for the efficient arrangments he had made to preserve the peace of the City during the Smithfield Meeting, on Wednesday last. He then briefly detailed the extent and distribution of the civil power, for the preservation of tranquillity, expressing, at the same time, his thanks to public bodies for the aid he had received from them. and to individuals, who, without any regard to difference of political opinon, had offered him the most cordia co-operation. The worthy Magistrate then stated, that he had received information upon oath of *a plot to fire this great City, and murder the inhabitants*, which the firmness and energy of his fellow-citizens had defeated. But the conspirators are not the less criminal be cause they have been baffled; and the people of the metropolis and the empire will expect that the imaginers of a deed which is the very top of wickedness and crime, will be made to answer it with their lives. Surely, the worthy Magistrate does not mean to stop here; It is even singular, that upon receiving this information, he did not seize the persons of some of the assassins and incendiaries that he did not discover some one focus of intended destruction; and it is to be regretted, thal he should, by this public declaration, defeat, to some extent, the pursuits of justices. In fact, the worthy Magistrate is commttted, for his own sake, to bring proofs of the "diabolical plot" which he has denounced for the alternative will be that he has been imposed upon. He evidently believes and must have believed, as a Magistrate," the information on oath," before he thought it matter to act upon. The law requires as rigorously that the information should be given by "a credible witness," as that it should be given" on oath" Now the Lord Mayor, believing his informant, must also very well know, that conspirators who shall bring the tragedy of conflagration and murder and the machinery by which it was to be executed, cannot have vanished all at once into air. Even supposing the plotters to have fled, they cannot have taken with them their preparations for crime and ruin. The veriest maniac would not have thought of "firing this great City, and murdered its inhabitants" without torches and arms. Have any of these torches and arms been discovered? None hitherto;—and if no discovery in support of this terrific information be made hereafter, evey man in his senses will infer that it was a monstrous falshood imposed upon the Chief Magistrate for some wicked purpose.

The Lord Mayor, in answer to a question from Mr. Alderman Wood, said he had hopes of discovering the authors of the infamous placard, to which we alluded yesterday. We are glad of—this the more so, that there can be no difficulty in finding out truth. On Wednesday morning, persons were employed in sticking the placards on the walls, in various parts of the City. The police, at the same time were on the alert 'There fore, the police must have seen and marked some of the stickers—and from them the thing may be traced to whatever quarter it came from. But the great point is to throw light upon the "diabolical plot" which has hardly a parallel in history, if we expect the conspiracy of Cataline against Rome. The Lord Mayor must see by the parallel just mentioned, what a glorious palm he may gain, by proving the reality of his public service. His Mayoralty will go down to posterity with the Consulship of Cicero, and he may take for his motto—

"O fortuuatum natam me consule Roman"

It is most anxiously to be desired, that for the sake of the Lord Mayor himself, for the sake of justice, for the sake of human nature, the truth or falsehood of this dreadful tale will be placed beyond a doubt.

SIR CHARLES WOLSLEY.

Sir C. Wolsley, it appears, has accepted the office of *Legislatorial Attorney and Representative*, conferred upon him by the late meeting at Newhall-hill. He is said to express himself as having no doubt of their right to send Members to the House of Commons, and while grateful for the obligation, he is filled with apprehension lest the responsibilities of the appointment should exceed his power of performance. He, however, promises his best exertions in contending for the electoral rights, and derives gratification from the understanding, that a disposition prevails in other great towns to follow the example; each elcting one person, through whose means they are to join in trying the question. It remains to be seen whether any, and what description of companions, Sir Charles will meet with in the silly task he has undertaken. By those who contend for the honour of being his constituents, he is already publicly styled M. P.—*Morning Chronicle.*

NAVY.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The *Leander* of fifty guns, Captain. Chatham, lately returned from the Halifax station, is to be paid off at Portsmouth,

The *Podargus* sloop of war, the Hon. Capt. Rous, is to be paid off at Portsmouth.

The *Redpole* sloop of war, is ordered home from the Cape of Good Hope, the period of being in commission having expired.

The *Menai* frigate, Capt. Moresby, at Chatham, is fitting for the St. Helena station.

The *Owen Glendower* frigate is preparing for commission at Chatham, for the East Indies.

The *Magicienne* frigate, Capt. Purvis, lately arrived from the Mauritius, is to be paid off at Chatham.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain R. Raggett, to the Albion; R. Saumarez, Beaver; —— Montague, Brisk; —— Buchan, Grass-hoopper; Sir C. Burrard, Hind; H. Forbes, Larne;——Moresby, Menai; and ——Nelson, Nimrod.

Lieutenants C. Adams S. Smyth, H. Williams, and D. Leary, to the Albion; H. Erough, Alert; H. P. Hew and J. Maynard, Brisk; W. Whitehead, Bulwark; B. M. Feiting, Cameleon; C. Wallcott, Confiance; J. G. Wigley, E. Franchland and J. Cornwall, Creole; F. Hart, Conway; C. Dent, Eden; D. G. Dickson, Falmouth;——Shuckburgh and J. Geddes, Grasshopper; B. Aplin and J. Adams, Hind; T. Phipps and J. Roy, Hyperion; A. H. Kellet, Icarus; S. Yassall, Iphigenia; C. Inglis, Larne; E. Biddulph, G. J. Hay, and R. Weatherby, Menai; R. J. Nash, Myrmidon, and G. A. Sainthill, Parthian.

Commodore Bowles, who has so long commanded on the South American station, has requested to be recalled on account of ill-health. We learn that Commodore Hardy will succeed him.

Admiral Sir James Saumarez is appointed Rear-Admiral of England, in the room of Admiral Sir William Young, created Vice-Admiral of England, on the death of the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Report of the Sale of 4548 Bales of Cotton Wool, at the East India House, on the 16th of July, 1819.

1614 Bales Surat—
- 269 Bales Company's; Taxed at 9*d* per lb.
- 20 Bales sold, at 9¼*d* per lb.
- 249 Bales, left unsold at the Tax Price,

269 Bales, clean, fair Staple.

- 17 Bales Licensed; (uncleared of Sept. sale 1818;) of good soft staple and fair colour; sold at 10*d* per lb.
- 1328 Bales Damaged; of various qualities and degrees of damage; sold accordingly, at 2¾*d* to 8½*d* per lb.

1614

2929 Bales Bengal—mostly sold—
- 320 Bales of good fair colour and quality, but a little leafy; at 5¾*d* to 7¼*d* per lb.
- 1922 Bales of fair middling quality, but a little more leafy; at 6*d* to 6¼*d* per lb.
- 353 Bales of inferior colour, dirty, and fouler at 5¼*d* to 5¾*d* per lb.
- 334 Bales damaged, of various qualities and degrees; at 2¼*d* to 7*d* per lb.

2929

NEW POST OFFICE ACT.

An Act to repeal so much of an Act passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of his present Majesty, as relates to the Postage and Conveyance of Letter: to and from the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, the Mauritius, and the East Indies; and to make other Regulations, respecting the Postage of such Letters and Packets, and other Letters and Packets sent by the Post.

[12th July 1819.]

55 G. 3. c. 153.—*So much of recited Act as relates to Postage from the Cape of Good Hope &c. repealed.*

Whereas an Act was passed in the 55 Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled An Act for granting certain Rates on the Postage of Letters to and from Great Britain, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and the East Indies and for making certain Regulations respecting the Postage of Ship Letters, and of Letters in Great Britain: And whereas it is expedient that the said Act, so far as it relates to the Postage and Conveyance of Letters, Newspapers, printed Prices Current, and printed Papers, to and from the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, the Mauritius, and the East Indies, should be repealed, and that other Regulations should be made in lieu thereof, be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Ad-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1820.

Continued from the last Page.

vice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same. That from and after the passing of this Act the said Act of the Fifty-fifth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, so far as relates to the Postage & Conveyance of Letters, Newspapers, printed Prices Current, and printed Papers, to and from the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, the Mauritius, and the East Indies, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Penalties incurred may be recovered.

II. Provided always nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That any Penalty which shall have been incurred for any Offence contrary to the Provisions of the said recited Act, previously to the passing of this Act, shall and may be recovered and applied in the same manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the said recited Act had not been repealed.

The following rates of Postage to be paid.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty's Post Master General, to demand, have, receive, and take, for every Letter or Packet which shall be brought into Great Britain by any Ship or Vessel arriving from Ceylon, the Mauritius, or any Port or Place within the limits of the Charter of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies or from the Cape of Good Hope, the Rates following; that is to say.

Rates for Letters from India.

For every such Letter or Packet, a Sea Postage of Four pence; provided the same shall not exced the Weight of Three Ounces.

And for every Letter or Packet exceeding the Weight of Three Ounces, a Sea Postage of One Shilling per Ounce, in addition to an inland or internal Postage which may arise upon the inland Conveyance of such Letter and Packets.

And for the Encouragement of the Masters or Commanders of such Ships or Vessels, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to allow to every such commander or Master the sum of Twopence a Letter or Packet upon all such Letters and Packets as he or they respectively on their arrival from Ceylon, the Mauritius, or any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter of the said United Company, or from the Cape of Good Hope, shall deliver unto the Deputy or Deputies of the Postmaster General, according to the Directions herein after contained.

Letters may be forwarded to India.

IV. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for His Majesty's Postmaster General, and his Deputy and Deputies by him thereunto authorized, in his and their Discretion, to collect and receive Letters and Pakets of Letters directed to Ceylon, the Mauritius, or any Port or Place within the Limits of the said United Company's Charter, or to the Cape of Good Hope, and to forward the same by any Ships or Vessels that he in his Discretion shall think fit; and also that it shall and may be lawful to and for His Majesty's Postmaster General, and his Deputy and Deputies by him thereunto authorized, to and for the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to demand, have, receive, and take, for every Letter or Packet that shall be delivered to him, or to his Deputy, for Conveyance in Manner herein-before specified, the Rates following; that is to say.

Rates for Letters to India.

For every such Letter a Sea Postage of Two-pence; provided the same shall not exceed the Weight of Three Ounces:

And for every Letter or Packet exceeding in Weight Three Ounces, a Sea Postage at the Rate of One Shilling per Ounce; any Law, Statute, Usage, or Custom to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Rates for Newspapers, &c.

V. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for His Majesty's Postmaster General, and his Deputy or Deputies by him hereunto authorized in his and their Discretion, to receive Newspapers, or printed Prices Current, and also any printed Paper liable to the Stamp Duties and duly stamped, for Conveyance to such Places as aforesaid; and also that it shall and may be lawful to and for His Majesty's Postmaster General, and his Deputy and Deputies, to and for the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to demand, have, receive, and take, for the Conveyance of the same, the Sum of One Penny for each Packet not exceeding One Ounce and for each Packet exceeding One Ounce, at the rate of One Penny per Ounce; provided always, that the same be sent in Covers open at the Sides.

Letters &c. may be forwarded in any other Manner than through the Post Office.

VI. And be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to oblige any Person or Persons, to send any Letters or Packets of Letters, or any Newspapers, or printed Prices Current, or any other printed Papers, to the East Indies, or to the Islands of Ceylon, or the Mauritius, or any Port or Place whatsoever within the Limits of the Charter of the said United Company, or to the Cape of Good Hope, through His Majesty's Post Office, but that it shall be lawful for all Persons to send Letters and Packets of Letters, Newspapers, printed Prices Current, & other printed Papers to those Places in any Manner that they may find practacable and convenient.

Commanders of Ships or Vessels bound to the East Indies required to take Bags.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the Commanders of all Ships or Vessels bound to Ceylon, the Mauritius, or any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter of the said United Company, or to the Cape of Good Hope, are hereby requested to receive on board their respective Ships any Bag or Bags of Letters and Packets which shall be tendered to them for Conveyance as aforesaid by the Postmaster General, or his Deputy and Deputies, without receiving or being entitled to receive any remuneration for such conveyance.

Penalty on refusing to receive, or neglecting to deliver, 200l.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That in case any such Commander shall refuse to receive on board his Ship any such Bag or Bags of Letters and Packets, which shall be so tendered to him for conveyance as aforesaid, or having received on board any such Bag or Bags, shall wilfully neglect to deliver them on his arrival at the Port or Place of his Destination, then and in either of such cases, such Commander shall forfeit and pay a penalty of two hundred pounds.

Court of Directors and Secret Commitee may receive and send Letters and Packets to and from the Governments in India free of Postage &c.

IX. And be it further enacted, That it shall lawful for the Court of Directors of the said United Company, or the Secret Committee appointed by the said Court, in pursuance of Two Acts passed in the Thirty-third and Fifty-third Years of His present Majesty's Reign, to receive free from all Duty of Postage from the several Governments in India, or from any Agent or other Officer of the said Company, at any place with the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, any Letters or Packets relating entirely to the affairs of the said Company, and in like Manner to send any such Letters and Packets addressed to such Governments, Agents, or other Officers free from all Duty of Postage; provided that all Letters so sent be superscribed by the Chairman, or Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Company.

And may receive the same from their Agents by the Company's Ship, free of Postage.

X. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Court of Directors, Secret Commitee and Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the said United Company, to receive from any Officer or Agent of the said Company abroad any Letters or Packets entirely relating to the Affairs of the Company by Ships in the Service of the said Company, in the Manner heretofore accustomed, without Payment of any Postage, and without subjecting any Person to any Penalty or Forfeiture in respect thereof.

Commissioners for the affairs of India and Chairman of the Company may also send and receive Letters and Packets free from Postage. Public Officers who now send and receive Letter free, to have the same Privilege.

XI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and for the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the said East India Company for the Time being to send and receive Letters and Packets to and from Ceylon, the Mauritius, or any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, or to and from the Cape of Good Hope, free from all Duty of Postage; provided that no such Letter or Packet exceed the Weight of Three Ounces.

XII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent such public Officers as may now send and receive Letters and Packets free of Postage, from sending and receiving Letters and Packets free from any Postage directed to be paid by this Act, in the same manner as they are now authorized by Law to send and receive Letters and Packets free from postage.

Secretary to the Board of Controul to have the same Privilege of Franking as the Under Secretaries.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India for the time being, to send and receive Letters and Packets by the Post free from the duty of postage, in the same manner and under such regulations and restrictions as the Under Secretaries to His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State are, by an Act passed in the Forty-second Year of His present Majesty's Reign, or by any other Act, or by this Act, authorized to send and receive Letters and Packets free from postage.

Letters from the Governor of Ceylon, &c. to the Agents of their Governments not Chargeable.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this or any other Act contained shall extend to charge with the duty of Postage, any Letters or Packets addressed by the Governors of His Majesty's Settlements of Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope or the Mauritius, or by the Secretaries of such Governments respectively, to the Agents of those Governments residing in England, or by such Agents to such Governors, or Secretaries: provided always that the contents of such Letters and Packets relate *bona fide* to the public service or concerns of such Governments, and such Governor, Secretary, or Agent respectively superscribe the same.

Directors may receive Letters free of Sea Postage from India by the Ships of the Company.

XV. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Directors of the said Company for the time being, to receive Letters and Packets free from Sea Postage, from any port or place within the limits of the Charter of the said United Company, by Ships in the Service of the said Company; provided that the Letters and Packets brought by any one such Ship to be received by any such Director, do not collectively exceed the weight of six ounces; and that such Persons as shall have been Directors may continue to receive such Letters and Packets free from Postage for one year after they respectively shall have ceased to be Directors.

Owners may receive Letters by their own Vessels free of Sea Postage.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Owners, Charterers, or Consignees of Vessels, resident in Great Britain, to receive their Letters by their own Vessels, from Ceylon, the Mauritius, or any port or place within the limits of the Charter of the said United Company, or from the Cape of G. Hope, free from Sea Postage; provided that such Owners, Charterers, or Consignees, shall be described as such in the Address and Superscription of such Letters, and that such Letters brought by any one Vessel to any Owner, Charterer, or Consignee, shall not collectively exceed the weight of twenty ounces.

As also Owners or Consignees of Goods.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Owners or Consignees of Good on board Ships arriving from Ceylon, the Mauritius, or any Port or Place within the Charter of the said United Company, or from the Cape of Good Hope, to receive Letters free from the sea Postage by such Ships; provided that such Owners or Consignees shall be described as such in the Address and Superscription thereof and provided it shall appear by the Ships Manifest that such Persons actually have Goods on board such Ships; and that the Letter or Letters brought by one such Ship, for any one such Owner or Consignee, shall not collectively exceed the Weight of Six Ounces.

Penalty on Persons falsely superscribing Letters as being Ship Owners, &c. 10l.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Person whatsoever shall falsely superscribe any Letter, as being the Owner, Charterer, or Consignee of the Vessel conveying the same, or the Owner Shipper, or Consignee of the Goods shipped in the Vessel, every such Person and Persons so offending shall for every such Offence forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Pounds.

Owners and Consignees may obtain their Letters from the Master, before Delivery at the Post Office.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That such Owners, Charterers, Consignees and Shippers, may on the Account of such Ship obtain such Letters as they respectively may be entitled to receive free of Sea Postage as aforesaid, from the Master of such Ship before he shall make his Delivery at the Post Office in Manner herein-after directed; but nothing in this Act shall entitle such Owners or Consignees to take away any Letters whatever not within the Limitation of Weight and superscription.

Owner's Letters exceeding the Weight allowed may be seized and carried to the Post Office.

XX. And be it further enacted, That in case any Collecter, Comptroller, or other Officer of His Majesty's Customs, shall find any Letter or Letters superscribed as the Letters of such Owners, Charterers, Consignees, or Shippers, exceeding the Weight limited by this Act, then it shall be lawful for such Collector, Comptroller, or other Officer, to seize so many of the Letters as shall reduce the Remainder within the proper Weight; and he shall take the same to the nearest Post Office; and the Post Master of the Place shall pay to the Officer delivering the same at the Rate of Six pence for each Letter or Packet so seized.

Master of Vessels on arrival to collect, and seal Letters and deliver them at the first Post Office and make the following Declaration.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That on the Arrival of any Ship or Vessel off the Coast of Great Britain, the Master shall cause all Letters on board his Ship (except such Letters as may be obtained by such Owners, Charterers, Consignees, and Shippers as aforesaid, and except Letters and Packets exceeding the Weight of Three Ounces) to be collected, and enclosed in some Bag, Box, or other Envelope, to be sealed with his Seal, and to be addressed to any of His Majesty's Deputy Postmasters in Great Britain, to be in readiness to send on Shore by his own Boat or by the Pilot Boat, or any other safe and convenient Opportunity, in order that the same may be delivered at the first regular Post Office which can be communicated with, and be distributed from thence by the earliest Inland Posts; and shall likewise cause all Letters and Packets exceeding the Weight of Three Ounces (except such has or may be obtained by Owners, Charterers, Consignees, aed Shippers as aforesaid), to be collected and enclosed in some Bag, Box, or other Envelope, to be sealed and addressed as aforesaid, and shall deliver the same at the regular Port or Place where the Ship or Vessel shall deliver the same at the regular Port or Place where the Ship or Vessel shall report, and shall at such Port or Place sign a Declaration in the presence of the Person authorized by the Postmaster General at such Port or place, who shall also sign the same; which Declaration shall be in the Form or to the Effect following; that is to say.

"I. A. B. Commander of the [*state the Name of the Ship or Vessel*] arrived from [*state the Place*] do. as required by Law, solemnly declare, That I have to the best of my Knowledge and Belief, delivered, or caused to be delivered to the Post Office, every Letter, Bag, Package, or Parcel of Letters, that were on board the [*state the Name of the Ship*] except such Letters as are exempt by Law."

And that until such declaration be made

and produced to the Comptroller or Principal Officer of the Customs, he or they shall not permit such Ship or Vessel to report.

Penalty on refusing to make Declaration, Fifty pounds.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That if any Master of any Ship or Vessel shall willingly refuse or neglect to make or produce the said Declaration, he shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence, the sum of fifty pounds.

Penalty on Persons permitting Vessels to report until Regulations complied with Fifty pounds.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Collector, Comptroller, or principal Officer, hereby required to prohibit any Ship or Vessel reporting until the Requisites of this Act shall be complied with, shall permit such Ship or Vessel to report, such Collector, Comptroller or Officer, for permitting such Ship or Vessel to report, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds.

Penalty on Persons having Letters on board after Delivery at the Post Office, 5l. for every Letter.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That if, after the Master of any Vessel shall have sent his Letters to the Post Office of any Port at which he may touch prior to his arriving at that Port where the Ship or Vessel is to report, any Letter or Packet not exempted by this Act shall be found on board his Vessel, in possession, or in the Possession of any of his Crew, or any Passenger on board, every such Person knowingly having such Letter or Packet in his Possession or in his Baggage, shall forfeit and pay for every Letter the Sum of Five Pounds.

Officers to search Packages.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for such Collector, Comptroller, or other Officer, at any Port or Place whatsoever, who in the due Execution of his Duty as a Revenue Officer shall discover any Letters or Packets on board any Vessel, in any Port or Place whatsoever, contrary to the Provision of this Act, to seize and take all such Letters and Packets, and to forward the same to the Postmaster General or his Deputy at the Port or Place, and that the Officer seizing and sending the same shall be entitled to One Moiety of the penalty which may be recovered for any such Offence; and that in all Cases of such Seizure, the Proof that the Provisions of this Act have been complied with, shall lie on the Person in whose Possession or Baggage the Letters or Packets shall be found.

Penalty on breaking Seals of Bags or Packages of Letters, 20£.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That if any Person to whom any Letters may be entrusted by the Master of any Ship or Vessel, sealed up in the Manner required by this Act, shall break the Seal, or in any Manner open the same, or shall not duly deliver the same without wilful or unavoidable Delay, every Person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the sum of Twenty Pounds.

Commanders of Ships of War to send Letters to the Post Office for which no Allowance shall be made.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That in case any Bags or Parcels of Letters shall be brought by any Ship of War, the Commander thereof shall cause the same, and all Letters which may be on board (except the public Dispatches of Government,) to be immediately sent to the Post Office at the first Port where he shall arrive; and such Commander shall, for all such Letters, be entitled to receive the same Allowances as are payable to the Masters of other Ships and Vessels.

Money due to Masters of Vessels to be paid by Post-master General.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That in case it shall happen from any unforeseen Circumstances, that the Master of any Ship or Vessel, or the Commander of any Ship of War, shall upon delivering his Bags, Packages, or Parcels of Letters, be prevented from receiving the Money to which he shall be entitled, such Master or Commander shall nevertheless be paid the same by the Order of the Postmaster General, at such other Places as may be most convenient.

Penalties how to be recovered and applied.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That one Moiety of the several pecuniary Penalties hereby imposed shall be payable to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to any Person who shall inform and sue for the same, to be recovered with full Costs of Suit, by Action of Debt, Bill Plaint, or Information, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in Great Britain, wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Privilage, or Wager of Law, shall be admitted.

In Actions brought for carrying Letters contrary to the Provision of 9 Anne, c. 10 or 42 G. 3. c. 81. Proof shall lie on the Defendant.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That in any Action or Suit against any Person, or Persons, for collecting, conveying, delivering, or sending Letters or Packets contrary to the Provisions in an Act made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne intituled An Act for establishing a General Post Office for all Her Majesty's Dominions & for settling a weekly Sum out of the Revenues thereof for the Service of the War, and other Her Majesty's Occasions; or contrary to the Provsions in an Act made in the Forty-second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled An Act for amending so much of an Act passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty as relates to the secreting, embezzling or destroying any Letter or Packet sent by the Post; and for the better Protection of such Letters and Packets; and for more effectually preventing Letters and Packets being sent otherwise than by the Post; or in either of them, or contrary to the Provisions of this Act, the Proof that the Letters or Packets were collected, carried, conveyed, delivered or sent, according to the Provisions contained in the said last mentioned Acts, or one of them, or according to the Provisions contained in this present Act (as the Case may require, shall lie on the Person or persons against whom such Action or Suit shall be brought for delivering or sending the same.

Application of the Rates.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, That the Monies to arise by the several Rates and Duties as aforesaid (except the Monies which shall be necessary to defray such Expences as shall be incurred in the Management and Collection of the same, shall be paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer at Westminster, and carried to and made Part of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Limitation of the Actions. Treble Costs.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That if any Action or Suit shall be commenced against any Person or Persons for any Thing done in pursuance of this Act, the same shall be commenced within Twelve Months after the Fact committed, and not afterwards; and the Defendant or Defendants in such Action or Suit shall and may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the Special Matter in Evidence, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the Authority of this Act; and if it shall appears so to be done, or that such Action or Suit shall be commenced after the Time before limited for bringing the same, that then the Jury shall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and upon a Verdict for the Defendants, or if the Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his, her, or their Action or Suit after the Defendant or Defendants shall have appeared, or if upon Demurrer, Judgement shall be given against the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, the Defendants or Defendants shall and may recover Treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same as any Defendant or Defendants hath or have in any other Cases by Law.

Act not to extend to Letters, &c. to or from China.

XXXIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any Letters or Packets to or from China, but that they may be sent and carried as heretofore has been used, any thing to the contrary herein contained in any way notwithstanding.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF PEERS, SATURDAY, JULY 10.

The Irish Insolvent Debtors, the English Insolvent Debtors, the Assessed Taxes Relief, the Charitable Funds, the New South Wales Duties, this Excise Duties, and the Plate Glass Bills, were severally read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Monday, July 12.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the following amongst other Bills:—the Irish Excise Duty Bill, and the Irish and English Insolvent Debtors' Bills, the Ramsey Lunatics Bill; the Poor's Relief Bill, the East Indias Goods Bill, the Smuggling Prevention Bill, the Woollands in Ireland Fine Bill the Sinking Fund Loan Bill, the Irish Treasury Bills the New South Wales Duties Indemnity Bill, the Glass Duty Bill, the Irish Cash Payments Bill, the Irish Prisons Bill, the Irish Postage Bill, the East India Postage Bill, the Colonial and the Slaves Bill.

In the Queensberry Cases judgement was given against the legality of the Feud or Leases granted by the late Duke of Queensberry in Scotland. [By this decision a considerable part of the money left by the late Duke must be appropriated to the refunding of the gross sums or fines received by him, as the consideration money for such leases.] The Lord Chancellor, with reference to the state of the Law of Scotland upon this point, gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill early next Session, in order to remove the doubts in which the question was involved.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JULY 12.

New Writs were ordered for the Borough of Eye, in the room of Sir R. Gifford, who since his election, had accepted the office of Attorney-General; for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, in the room of Mr. S. Copley, now Solicitor-General; and for Edinburgh, in the room of Mr. W. Dundas, appointed Keeper of the General Register for Sasines in Scotland.

To questions asked by Mr. A. Taylor, on the subject of a late attack on a British Merchantmen by a Spanish frigate (the circumstances of which are stated in our first page) Lord Castlereagh replied, that our Ambassador at Madrid was instructed to inquire into the case; while other steps had already been taken to gain information on the subject.

EMIGRATION.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had to propose a grant for the purpose of enabling his Majesty's Government to assist unemployed workmen of this country in removing to one of our Colonies. It had been the wish of his Majesty's Government first to try an experiment on a small scale, how far it might be possible to employ the surplus population of this country in one of our Colonies, in such a manner as might be advantageous to the people removed, and beneficial to the country. From the satisfactory result of this experiment, it was, that Government were now desirous of trying the experiment on a larger scale.—The Colony selected was that of the Cape of Good Hope. The greater part of the persons disposed to emigrate from this country, rather wished to go to the United States of North America, where Government could give them no direct encouragement, or to the British Colonies of North America. But with respect to the latter, his Majesty's Government considering the inconvenience to which these persons would be subjected on their arrival in America, the resources with which it would be necessary to furnish them to enable them to pass a hard and dreary winter; whereas, on the other hand, the emigrants, after reaching the Cape of Good Hope, would in a very short time be enabled to obtain returns from the soil.—they had selected the Cape of Good Hope as the Colony to which emigration might be most advantageously directed. From the mildness of the climate and the fertility of the soil in some parts, a rapid and abundant return might reasonably be expected. That Colony was also highly favourable to the multiplication of stock. The particular part of the Colony selected was the South-Eastern Coast of Africa. It was at some distance from the Cape Town. A small town was already built there. It was proposed to pay the expence of the passage, and at the same time to secure to the settler the means of employing his industry to advantage on his landing at the destined spot. But a small advance of money would be required from each settler before embarking, to be repaid him in necessaries at the Cape, by which means, and by the assistance given him by Government, he would have sufficient to procure him a comfortable subsistence till he got in his crops, which in that climate were of rapid growth. The Cape was suited to most of the productions both of temperate and warm climates—to the olive, the mulberry, the vine, as well as most sorts of culmiferous and leguminous plants. The persons emigrating to this settlement would soon find themselves comfortable.—The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving the grant of a sum not exceeding 50,000l. to be issued from time to time, for the purpose of enabling Government to assist persons disposed to settle in his Majesty's Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Hume approved of the motion, and regretted that such a measure had not been adopted before, but was of opinion that the parishes ought to be called upon to subscribe in proportion to the poor which they contained.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the parishes were in certain instances allowed to subscribe, but in no case were they to be compelled—(*Hear!*)

Mr. Alderman Wood objected to the motion and to the principle of authorised emigration altogether, and contended that there was enough of ground in this country at present to employ the industrious poor, and instanced 30,000 acres in Dartmoor and the Downs, which he said by proper attention, might be made to produce 100,000l. The contracts for stone in those places were lucrative, and the soil was, besides, admirably adapted for the cultivation of flax.

Mr. G. Hutchinson followed on the same side.

Mr. Williams conceived this country possessed the means of giving employment to every person in it who was able to labour. There was much waste land in this country, which might be cultivated to advantage. —This motion was then agreed to.

FINANCE RESOLUTIONS.

Sir H. Parnell moved the Order of the Day, for resuming the debate on the Finance Resolutions which he had laid before the House. The Honorable Bart. expressed his conviction, that if the Expenditure of the Country was throughly investigated, with a sincere wish for retrenchment and economy, a very considerable saving might be made in every branch of the Expenditure.

Mr. Long and Lord Palmerstone defended the departments to which they belonged, against the imputations cast upon them by the Honorable Baronet's resolutions, as did Sir Thomas B. Martin, Sir George Cockburn, and Sir Isaac Coffin, the Navy departments.—In the course of the discussion, Mr. Ommanney enquired, whether certain allowances made to the army were, as promised, given to the Navy.—Sir T. B. Martin said, that this question had nothing to do with the subject of debate.—Mr. Ommanney replied, that he was surprised that the Honorable Comptroller should object to a question in which were involved the interests of the Navy.

Sir G. Cockburn had no objection to state, that it was intended to put the Navy upon the same footing as the Army; as far as the two services could be assimilated.—Mr. Hutchinson explained: Whether the expenditure at St. Helena were millions or farthings, he objected to it, as the principle was the same, the treatment of the prisoner was cruel and unheard of.

The question being put, the resolutions were negatived without a division.—Adjourned.

Tuesday July 13.

At half past one o'clock (40 Members being present) the Speaker took the Chair.

STOREKEEPER GENERAL.

Mr. HUME was desirous of stating what he had been prevented from doing on the former evening, and should conclude with moving an Address to the Prince Regent, which would be an echo of the Resolution already passed by that House, on the subject of economy and retrenchment, for the purpose of taking into consideration the salary of places becoming vacant previously to their being filled up. Notwithstanding the Resolution of the House, Ministers had shown no disposition for economy, but on the contrary, the military establishment of the country had been conducted on a scale of the utmost extravagance. The expence of the army for the last year, had amounted almost to ten millions, and for the present to about 8,900,000l. With the respect to the navy, the expense was fourfold greater than it had been under former peace establishments; and a similar increase of expenditure had taken place in other departments. The department of the Storekeeper General had been unparalleled in point of expences.—The Honourable Member was proceeding when the noise of cannon announcing the departure of the Prince Regent for the House of Peers, admonished him to conclude, with moving an humble Address to the Prince Regent, for the strictest investigation into every branch of the public expenditure, and for the introdution into every department, of every degree of retrenchment and economy compatable with the public service, particularly in the establishment of the Storekeeper General.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was sure the House would feel the great injustice and unfairness of the Honorable Member, in bringing forward such charges, at a time when it was impossible that there could be an opportunity to refute them.

Sir T. B. Martin rose to express his indignation at the unfairness of the accusations made by the Honorable Member (Mr. Hume,) when the Usher of the Black Rod entered the House, and informed the Speaker, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent required the attendance of the House in the House of Peers.

The House then went to the House of Peers, and heard the Prince Regent deliver his Speech from the Throne, and the Parliament prorogued.

The Speaker then returned to the House accompanied by a few Members, to whom he stated, that he had procured a copy of the Prince Regent's Speech, which had just been delivered. He then read the copy of the Speech, after which the various Members withdrew, and the Session terminated.

Tuesday, July 13.

A formal Meeting of the House took place at one o'clock, when several return Bills, mostly private, were brought up from the Commons by Mr. Brogden and others, and laid upon the table.

About two o'clock, the cannon announced the entrance of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Royal Suite into the Chambers of Parliament; and in a few minutes, the Regent having put on his Robes of State in the Prince's Chamber, the Royal Procession entered the House of Peers, and his Royal Highness took his seat upon the Throne. Sir Thomas Tyrwhit, Knight, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was then despatched to order the attendance of the Commons forthwith, and accordingly a very considerable number of Members, with the Speaker at their head, appeared at the Bar.

The Speaker immediately addressed the Prince Regent as follows:—

May it please your Royal Highness.

We, his Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, attend your Royal Highness with our concluding Bill of Supply.

The subjects which have occupied our attention, have been more numerous, more various, and more important, than are usually submitted to the consideration of Parliament in the same Session.

Upon many of these subjects we have been engaged in long and unwearied examination; but such has been the pressure of other business and particularly of that which ordinarily belongs to a first Session of Parliament, and such the magnitude and intricacy of many of those inquiries, that the limits of the present Session have not allowed of bringing them to a close.

But, Sir, of those measures which we have completed, the most prominent, the most important, and as we trust, in their consequences the most beneficial to the Public, are the measures which have grown out of the present state of the Country, both in its Currency and its Finances.

Early, Sir, in the present Session, we instituted an inquiry into the effects produced on the Exchange with Foreign Countries, and the state of the circulating Medium, by the restriction on payments in Cash by the Bank. This inquiry was most anxiously and most deliberately conducted, and in its result led to the conclusion, that it was most desirable, quickly but with due precaution, to return to our ancient, and healthful state of Currency. That whatever might have been the expediency of the Acts for the suspension of payments in Cash at the different periods at which they were enacted, and doubtless they were expedient whilst the Country was involved in the most expensive contest that ever weighed down the Finances of any Country,—still, that the necessity for the continuance of these Acts having ceased, it became us, with as little delay as possible (avoiding carefully the convulsion of too rapid a transition), to return to our ancient system; and that if at any period, and under any circumstances, this return could be effected without national inconvenience, it was at the present, when this mighty Nation, with a proud retrospect of the past after having made the greatest efforts, and achieved the noblest objects, was now reposing in a confident, and as we fondly hope, a well founded expectation of sound and lasting Peace.

In considering, Sir, the state of our finances, and in minutely comparing our income with our expenditure, it appeared to us, that the excess of our income was not fairly adequate for the purposes to which it was applicable, the gradual reduction of the National Debt.

It appeared to us, that a clear available surplus of at least five millions ought to be set apart for that object.

This, Sir, has been effected by the additional imposition of three millions of taxes.

Sir, in adopting this course, his Majesty's faithful Commons did not conceal from themselves, that they were calling upon the nation for a great exertion; but well knowing, that honour, and character, and independence, have at all times been the first and dearest objects of the hearts of Englishmen, we felt assured, that there was no difficulty that the country would not encounter, and no pressure to which she would not willingly and cheerfully submit, to enable her to maintain, pure and unimpaired, that which has never yet been shaken or sullied, her Public Credit, and her National Good Faith.

Thus, Sir I have endeavoured, shortly, and I am aware very imperfectly, to notice the various duties which have devolved upon us, in one of the longest and most arduous sessions, in the records of Parliament.

The Bill, Sir, which it is my duty to present to your Royal Highness, is intituled,

An act for applying certain Moneys therein mentioned for the Service of the year 1819, and for farther appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament,

To which, with all humility, we pray His Majesty's Royal Assent.

When the Speaker had concluded,

The Personal Royal Assent of the Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, was then declared, in the usual form, to the following Bills; The Appropriation Bill, the New Churches' Act Amending

Bill, the Highland Roads and Bridges, the Baker's Regulation, the Poor Laws' Amendment, the Milbank Penitentiary, the Bill to Reverse the Attainder on the Family of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and to three road or Inclosure Bills.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

After the above proceedings, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent closed the Session by the following Speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

I cannot close this Session of Parliament without expressing the satisfaction that I have derived from the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the several important objects which have come under your consideration.

Your patient and laborious investigation of the state of the Circulation and Currency of the Kingdom demands my warmest acknowledgments, and I entertain a confident expectation that the measures adopted, as the result of this inquiry, will be productive of the most beneficial consequences.

Gentlemen of the House of Common,

I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year.

I sincerely regret that the necessity should have existed of making any addition to the Burthens of the People; but I anticipate the most important permanent advantages from the effort which you have thus made for meeting, at once all the Financial difficulties of the country; and I derive much satisfaction from the belief that the means which you have devised for this purpose are calculated to press as lightly on all the classes of the community as could be expected when so great an effort was to be made.

My Lords, and Gentlemen.

I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this Country.

I have observed with great concern the attempts which have recently been made in some of the manufacturing districts, to take advantage of circumstances of local distress, to excite a spirit of disaffection to the Institutions and Government of the Country. No object can be nearer my heart than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his Majesty's subjects; but this cannot be effected without the maintenance of public order and tranquillity.

You may rely, therefore, upon my firm determination to employ for this purpose the powers entrusted to me by law, and I have no doubt that, on your return to your several Counties, you will use your utmost endeavours, in co-operation with the Magistracy, to defeat the machinations of those whose projects, if successful, would only aggravate the evils which it is professed to remedy; and who, under the pretence of Reform, have really no other object but the subversion of our happy Constitution."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said:—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 24th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 24th day of August next.

The Prince Regent and the Royal Suite, to which the Sword of State was borne by the Duke of Wellington, the Imperial Crown of the Realm by Viscount Melbourne, the Cap of Maintenance by the Marquis of Winchester, and the Prince of Wales's Crown by the Earl of Yarmouth, then retired, and the Commons having withdrawn to their own House, their Lordships then also separated.

DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

Letter from the Secretary of State to the Lord Lieutenants.

The following is the copy of a letter addressed by Lord Sidmouth to the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Chester. Similar letters, we understand, have been sent to the Lord Lieutenants of all the counties which are the immediate scene, or in the vicinity, of the reform meetings:—

Whitehall, 7th July 1819.

"My Lord,—The numerous public meetings which have lately taken place at Stockport, and the adjacent parts of Lancashire, their manifest purpose, and the language which has been held at them, have engaged the serious attention of his Majesty's Government; your Lordship's presence, under these circumstances, in the county of which your Lordship has the charge, cannot but be highly desirable and important; in order that, under your Lordship's authority, the most prompt and effectual means may be adopted for the preservation of the tranquility of the county of Chester.

"The utmost vigilance and activity on the part of the magistrates in those districts to which I referred, is indispensably and urgently necessary to maintain and enforce, if requisite, obedience to the laws, and to bring to justice those offenders by whom they may be violated. For these purposes it is earnestly hoped that the power of the civil authorities will be fully sufficient; but, as a measure of precaution, your Lordship is desired to give immediate directions to the several Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry in the county of Chester, to hold themselves in readiness to attend to any call for support and assistance which, in case of necessity, they may receive from the magistrates; and the utmost confidence is justly placed in the zeal and promptitude with which, under such circumstances, the call will be obeyed.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

SIDMOUTH."

A reform meeting was held in Birmingham on July 12th, which was rendered highly curious by the novelty of its proceedings. It commenced the work of reform in a very simple, and it must be confessed, complete away. In one moment the meeting invested the town of Birmingham with the right of sending a member to Parliment; and without waiting for the speaker's writ, or any other old-fashioned process, nominated and elected Sir Charles Wolsely to that honour, under the title of "Legislatorial Attorney of the people of Birmingham in Parliament for one year." It is said not fewer than 50,000 persons were present. The business being finished, they dispersed very quietly, and the military, who had been on duty, left the town.

A bill of indictment for sedition has been found at the Cheshire sessions againt Sir Charles Wolsely and the Rev. Joseph Harrison, for the speeches delivered by them at the late Stockport meeting.

A letter from Leeds, of the 13th July says—"We have learnt, that, as soon as the Hunslet Moor Meeting shall have finished its business on Monday, July 19th, the delegates and principal leaders among the reformers here, will set off by the mail and other conveyances for London, to attend the meeting in Smithfield, on Wednesday, the 21st inst."

THE MADHOUSE AT AVERSA IN THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

This establishment will in a very short time be classed among the principal institutions of useful arts and manufactures. M. Linguiti, director of this hospital, which is the only one of its kind in Europe, makes continued experiments to cure these unhappy people, from which he always obtains the result, that moderate work, combined with agreeable amusement, is the best means. For this reason there is at present in this house a printing office, where several works have already been printed, and at which many of these unhappy people are employed. Others, who after the paroxysm is over recover for a short time the use of their reason, are engaged in making translations from the English and French into the Italian language. Besides this, many are occupied with music, others, with husbandry and various other works, but particularly so in a manufactory of woollen cloth.

By this means, this miserable class of people, once an incumbrance to their families and the state become useful to society, and put many idlers to the blush. This kind of treatment is introduced not only in the hospital for male patients, but also in that of the women.—M. Linguiti manages the whole establishment with wise economy. The table is always served with silver, and the whole house is handsomely fitted up, so that wherever the inhabitants turn their eyes they find someting to relieve the mind. Formerly the windows were secured with iron bars but instead of this, there are now flowers curiously made of iron, and painted from nature, as if growing, which remove every idea of forced confinement. A handsome domain adjoining the hospital serves for the recreation of the patients.

LONDON:

SATURDAY, JUNE 16.—Two o'Clock.

The accounts from Spain state, that the Naval Preparations at Cadiz are carried on with the utmost activity.

On the Anniversary of St. Ferdinand, the annual list of prohibited books was published by the Holy Office. The interdicted works are chefly French. In the class of those which are absolutely forbidden to all persons, even to such as have obtained special permission to read, is contained M. Lacroix's Treatise on Mathematical Education—which is condemned as tending to atheism and materialism.

The Princess of Wales, it is said, has purchased the Corsins Palace, at Rome; the mansion in which Queen Christina of Sweden spent the last years of her life.

One of the Paris Papers gives an extract from a Stockholm Journal, in which the writer speaks with deep indignation of the impudent reports respecting Sweden, which are propagated through Europe by the enemies of Peace.

Domestic Policy.—Mr. Chambers, the Banker, has published another pamphlet on the state of public affairs, with regard to domestic policy, in which he attributes the present financial embarrassments mainly to the want of a sufficient encouragement to the home growth of corn, by the *entire* prohibition of importation. Mr. C. sets out upon very sound general principles with respect to the dependence of manufactures on agriculture, &c. and shows clearly that our corn is so raised in price by the weight of taxation, that it can never stand an open competition with that of the Continental nations. But we differ from him in his inference. He thinks that the only remedy is to tax imported corn, so as to destroy the difference in favor of the foreign agriculturist caused by the lowness of taxation and the price of labour abroad, compared with that of England. Now there is little doubt that these restrictions are injurious to all parties in the end, though it may perhaps be said that this country is in so artificial a state that no general principle is applicable to its situation. Why then make its conditon still more artificial? If, as Mr. Chambers assumes, England can grow corn enough to support itself, we suppose it must be done by the cultivation of the waste and less productive lands, and that cultivation could only be forced by a rigorous prohibition of foreign corn. But where would be the advantage of this? It would encourage our own industry and resources, it is said. Yes, but it would devote a great deal more of that industry and labour to the production of agricultural produce than would procure the same articles by being devoted to the production of manufactures and the exchange of those manufactures for foreign corn; in other words, the same quantity of labour bestowed on manufactures will produce commodities that can be exchanged for a much greater quantity of corn than that labour would rise from the present uncultivated lands. The principle of commerce is—that one nation should export those commodities which it can raise with least cost, and receive in barter those of other nations raised under the same circumstances. To act contrary to this principle would not only impoverish a country, by employing its industry in a less profitable course, but it would also, we suspect, be most injurious, if not ruinous, to commerce.—Mr. Chambers pamphlet contains some useful and interesting information on various questions of political economy.

CHORLEY PETITION.

Chorley Petition.—The following petition, from the town of Chorley, was presented to the House of Commons, by Sir Robert Wilson. It was most graciously received, and ordered to be printed. At this we are not surprised. The style of panegyrick in which the petition is composed, must have "come o'er the ears of Honourable Members with all the charms of novelty." In these slanderous times to be praised for their purity must have been indeed gratifying to their feelings. Some folks have taken into their heads that the good people of Chorley have been a little waggish on this occasion; but, to adopt the language of the petition, we "cannot, for a moment, entertain the idea" that any of our Lancashire fellow subjects would thus trifle with dignities, or impudently address the House of Commons, upon the principle that unmerited commendation is the bitterest censure:—

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

"Your petitioners, the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Chorley, in the County of Lancaster, beg leave to approach your Honourable House, to testify the satisfaction which they feel on learning from the records of its proceedings, that the indignation of the Members of your Honourable House has, in the case of the Boroughs of Penryn, been excited against those who, either as buyers or sellers, presume to traffic in the elective franchise. In the resolution of your Honourable House to correct, by due punishment, delinquents who attempt to make seats therein a subject of bargain and sale, your petitioners recognise with pleasure, a constitutional regard to the purity of election, becoming the representatives of a free people; and they cannot but look upon it as a virtual answer to the calumnies against your Honourable House, which they deem it more respectful to your Honourable House to refer to, than to recite: thus much, however, they may be permitted to say, namely, that they cannot, for a moment, entertain the idea that a jury of culprits would convict a criminal; or that wholesale dealers in seats in Parliament would visit with penalties, individuals who carry on the same dealing in retail.

Thus impressed with a conviction of the purity of your Honourable House, your petitioners are ambitious of the privilege of sharing, in its composition; that they therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House would transfer to the town of Chorley, that right to send Members to Parliament, which has been so grossly abused by the burgesses of Penryn."

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

On the Trade to China, and the Indian Archipelago; with observations on the insecurity of the British interests in that Quarter.

BY CHARLES ASSEY ESQ.

(*Continued from our last.*)

An establishment at the port of Rhio, and on either the North-west part of Borneo, or near the Suluh islands, would embrace the extremes of a first undertaking, and would not trespass on the known rights or possessions of any other power. There is a harbour on the coast of Borneo Proper; and in the Suluh islands, although Suluh itself is not a convenient port, an excellent harbour is formed with the main island by Pulo Tulain, which contains a safe and extensive anchorage, and is in the vicinity of a well cultivated country, abounding with good water and supplies.

Or, if the establishments which have been recently formed on the Western coast of Borneo can be matter of negotiation, and the trade to that coast can be recovered, Pontiana will naturally become a principal place of resort. The trade of this port is considerable *; there is a population of between 40 and 50,000 Chinese residing near the gold-mines, who have a domestic government among themselves, but pay tribute to the Malay sultan of Pontiana; and the revenues of this chief are estimated to average 180,000 dollars per annum, including a capitation tax on the Chinese, at the rate of one Spanish dollar per head; and the value of 50 bunkals of gold, which is the amount of the revenue paid on the produce of the mines†. The trade to this port had, previously to the restitution of Java to his Netherlands majesty's government, been for several years in the hands of the free merchants resident in the East India Company's possessions; and it is a tribute justly due to the judgment and foresight of Sir Stamford Raffles to add, that if *his* views and wishes had been carried into execution, a chain of establishments, wholly unconnected with the conquest of Java and independent of the provisional possession of that island, would have been formed along the track of the China sea, and would have obtained without difficulty every one of those national objects of which it may with truth be said, that the longer they are delayed, the greater will be found to be the necessity of looking after them.

At the same time I think it may be asserted, that the plan which it is the object of these remarks to recommend to public notice would not only require no considerable expense in the first instance, but may even be considered economical, if it be admitted that the security of the commercial interests of this country renders it advisable to have a naval station more near to the China sea than at present.

After the first cost of placing the new establishment in a posture of security against foreign aggression; and of constructing those works of defence which every distant position must require, no large expense would be necessary to conduct the details of an administration which is intended principally for commercial purposes without monopoly, and does not contemplate any acquisition of territory, nor any direction of the internal government of other countries. In time of peace, therefore, it would require no larger defensive means than those which are thought necessary in the neighbouring British settlements, and whenever war takes place it immediately acquires an increase of value and importance, which would, even with the most scrupulous person, justify a larger expenditure on account of it.

Should a war occur in Europe, which though sincerely to be deprecated cannot be considered to be an impossibility, our China trade would have to pass along a line of foreign ports; should war at any time occur with the Netherlands government, that line of ports would become actively hostile; and even in the event of a war with the United States of America, it is of importance to possess a harbour near the China seas, because experience has shewn that the Americans make the entrance of the Straits of Sunda a principal station for their cruisers, and resort to the neighbouring bays for water during their cruise. In any case of war therefore the facilities which the new establishment would then possess in affording a naval station for the protection of the China trade would soon repay the expense, if it were only in the single circumstance of lessening the distance of convoys.

Moreover, if the British flag were established at Rhio, other establishments might be considerably reduced; there could then be no question as to the practicability of dispensing with a separate government and council, at Prince of Wales island; and the savings effected in the one instance might very fairly be set off against the expense incurred in the other. Penang, since it has been pronounced by professional authority to be inconvenient as a naval station, derives its value from the proportion of native trade resorting to it, or as it may be considered an emporium to the British merchant trading to the Eastern islands or China. It was this commerce which contributed so much to raise its prosperity after the conquest of Malacca, and when Java was held in a state of blockade; but the same causes have ceased to exist; for, whether Rhio become a British possession or not, the settlement in Prince of Wales's Island cannot expect to recover what it has lost; because a new establishment be formed at Rhio, the native traders will undoubtedly rather go to that port than to Penang; and if the policy of the Netherlands government be successful, the native trade will not be suffered to find its way direct into any British port whatever. In either case, therefore, the expense of government at Prince of Wales's Island is susceptible of reduction; and any amount so gained may be considered to come in aid of an establishment which has in view the very same objects that were contemplated in securing the possession of Penang.

With this remark I shall conclude the present observations; and if they lead to a further investigation of the subject of them, by any person better informed than myself with regard to it, or induce a more general attention to the propriety of obtaining a position in the Indian Archipelago, while yet it can be done without aggression on the legitimate rights of other nations, my object in offering them to public notice will have been accomplished.

* The annual demand for the Pontiana market is estimated to require,
8 to 10,000 bales of piece goods,
250 to 300 chests of opium,
1000 peculs of Swedish iron,
300 peculs of steel, and
400 coyangs of salt;
besides cotton cloths of Malay manufacture, bales of broadcloths, some chintzes, hardware, &c. And this independently of the Malay and China trade to the port.

In return, Pontiana furnishes about 20 peculs of gold; some diamonds, birds'-nests, camphor, betle-nut, and other articles which have already been enumerated, as being common to the islands in this Archipelago.

† It is calculated, but the information is not so complete as to make the calculation at all certain, that about 50 pareis of gold are annually obtained from the mines in Succadana.

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APPENDIX.—A

Abstract of the Annual Commercial Adventure, from Batavia to Japan, in the Year 1808.

Dr.	Sp. Dol. Strs.	Sp. Dol. Strs.
To invoice price of the outward bound cargo . . .		161,008 62
Charges at Batavia	5,692 0	
Freight of two ships, at 100 dollars per ton	99,532 32	
		105,224 32
Charges at Japan.		
Present to to Emperor . . .	10,800 0	
Ditto to inferior officers at the court	5,516 0	
Ditto to the Japanese gua d . .	1,480 0	
Annual salary of the Company's officers	1,345 0	
Ditto table allowance ditto . .	3,750 0	
Commission, 5 per cent. on the cargo	7,143 0	
Annual rent to the Japanese . . .	3,462 0	
Charges in landing & storing cargo	3,036 0	
Short deliveries and petty charges . .	2,193 30	
		39,625 30
Purchase of Homeward-bound Cargo.		
8,520 peculs of copper, of 120⅝ lbs. the pecul	73,485 40	
640 ditto of camphor, ditto . . .	7,360 0	
Bales . . .	423 8	
4,500 chests for packing copper . . .	791 16	
2,200 planks for dunnage	217 32	
		82,297 32
Total .		388,155 28

Cr.	Sp. Dol. Strs.	Sp. Dol. Strs.
By sale proceeds, at Japan, of the outward cargo		100,557 30
Presents from the Emperor . .		2,812 32
By amount sales of 8,238 peculs of copper, at 50 Spanish dollars per pecul		411,942 0
Ditto camphor. at 40 stuivers per lb.		48,350 0
Total .		563,661 62
Amount debits .		388,156 28
Balance, being the profit on this concern		175,505 34

(A true copy)

J. G. BAUER.

Accountant.

Batavia, the 8th of December, 1814.

B.

Account of the Commercial Adventure sent to Japan in the Year 1813—14.

Dr.	Sp. Dol. Cts.	Sp. Dol. Cts.
To invoice cost of outward-bound cargo.	170,527 16	
Allowance to the chief of the Factory for 1400 peculs of copper	25,709 25	
Freight of two ships	85,094 0	
Presents to the Emperor . . .	4,845 11	
Interest	6,000 0	
Insurance	12,000 0	
Salaries and allowances to the commissioners and officers employed on this occasion	32,540 75	
Sundry charges, as per statement	22,098 25	
Balance due to the Treasury at Nangazacky, and paid previously to commencing the annual adventure	3,519 33	
Total	362,333 85	
Amount credit side	494,343 39	
Balance in favour of the voyage	132,099 54	
To which is to be added		
The debt of the former Dutch government to the Emperor of Japan, which has been paid out of the proceeds of this cargo, viz.	48,648 0	
Total profit .	180,657 54	

Cr.	Sp. Dol. Cts.	Sp. Dol. Cts.
By Cargo brought from Japan.		
902,452 lbs. of copper, at 61 9-100 Spanish dollars per pecul (this price being estimated instead of 50 Spanish dollars; because a considerable part of it is used in the coinage of colonial copper duits in Java, and this coinage gives more than 84 dollars per pecul of copper)		441,052 89
60,437 lbs. of camphor, which has been sold by auction for . .		28,204 50
1,208 lbs. of pitch, sold for . .		600 0
Add		
Damaged goods brought back and sold		1,284 0
Advances left at Nangazacky for the expenses of the journey of the resident to the court at Jedo	8,202	
Woollens to be given as presents on this occasion	15,000	
		23,202 0
Total . .		491,343 29

J. G. BAUER,

Accountant.

Batavia, the 8th of December, 1814.

C.

Account of the Adventure sent from Batavia to Japan in in the Year 1814—15.

Dr.	Sp. Dol. Cts.
Invoice cost of the outward cargo	91,221 85
Freight of the ship . . .	75,000 0
Allowance to the chief of the factory for 700 peculs of copper	12,727 27
Presents to the Emperor . . .	5,089 9
Interest	3,000 0
Insurance	6,000 0
Petty charges	1,488 47
Salaries to the officers employed from Batavia	7,642 64
	199,169 32
Balance due to the Emperor of Japan, lent for the purpose of completing the expenses in the beginning of the year 1815 .	3,791 3
Total . .	202,960 35
Balance in favour of this voyage	17,256 31
Spanish dollars	220,216 66

Cr.	Pec.	Catties	Sp. Dol. Cts.	Sp. Dol Cts.
By the under-mentioned Articles received from Japan, viz.—				
Camphor, Dutch weight 290 40, sold for . . .			17,842 93	
Copper . 6,470 112-2-5, sold for . . .			190,558 10	
Pitch . . 24 0, sold for			48 0	
50 Japan gowns, sold for			1,000 0	
				209,449 3
By H. Doeff.				
Amount of cash left with him for defraying the charges attendant on the customary journey to Jedo, which he was to have undertaken in the year 1815 . . .			2,767 63	
Amount of woollens for the same purpose .			8,000 0	
				10,767 63
Total . .				220,216 66

J. G. BAUER,

Accountant.

Batavia, the 24th of October, 1815.

D.

Particulars of the Cargo exported from Batavia to Japan, in the Year 1808, on account of the Government.

1,269,679 lbs. of Sugar
26,000 — Tin
102,000 — Sappan wood
17,087 — Cloves
10,000 — Pepper
100 — Nutmegs
6,000 — Cottou thread
6,082 ells of Woollens
2,842 — Kerseymeres
778 — Plush
59 ps. of Fustians
40 — Roselets
20 — Carpets, English
1,873 — Kerseys
4,900 — Chintzes, Bengal
690 — Ditto, Guzerat
190 — Cabayahs, Malabar
240 — Palempores,
And sundry small quantities of Fish skins, Elephants teeth, and other articles.
3,500 Ducatoons

E.

Articles shipped from Batavia for Japan in the Year 1813—14.

1,836,270 lbs. of Sugar
18,750 — Black pepper
34,349 — Pig lead
26,461 — Rolls ditto
164,000 — Sappan wood
50 — Mummy
87,511 — Tin
15,000 — Cloves
12,500 — Nutmegs
15,013½ — Cotton thread
6,119 pieces of Patna chintz
60 — Coast ditto
166 — Printed cottons
2,610 — Surat palempores
623 — Silks, in sorts
225 — Woollens, in sorts
298 — Long ells, in sorts
231 — Perpetrians
64 — Cambletts
3,500 Ducatoons

F.

List of Articles which the Japanese requested should be sent in the Annual Consignment of 1814—15.

200 pieces of Woolens, of different colours
120 — Coarse cottons
1,200 — Taffechelahs
3,600 — Chintzes
400 — Silk stuffs
400 — Taffetys
20 — Silk, with gold embroidery
20 — Ditto, with silver ditto
10,000 lbs. of Cotton thread
5,250 — Cloves
4,000 — Pepper
5,000 — Poetjock
9,000 — Surat katjee
1,250 — Elephants teeth
50 — Mummy
23,000 — Lead
25,000 — Tin
250 — Quicksilver
100,000 — Sappan wood
1,250,000 — Sugar
3,500 Ducatoons

This list is exclusive of sundry articles which are mentioned as being required for the Emperor and for the principal officers at Nangazacky—and which consist of cloths, chintzes, glass ware, books, birds, and curiosities. Some of the latter are of a ludicrous description and show that the lists have been prepared by the Japanese themselves.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs. Q. R.
ALKALI, . .	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8 0 00
ALMONDS, . .	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4 0 00
ANCHORS, ...	per cwt.	15 0 00
ARRACK, Columbo, In Bond,	per Gallon	1 0 00
BEER, Hodgson's,	none. . . ,, per hhd.	
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	50 0 00
Malabar Red, .	Bombay Candy.	50 0 00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37⅓ lb.	25 0 00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto, per dozen	35 0 0
BOTTLES, ...		2 0 00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	80 0 00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S. md of 42 seers	26 0 00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	
,, 5 to 8,	,, ,,	30 0 00
CANVAS, Bengal, ...	none .	
Ditto Twine, ...		
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe.	per Surat md of 42 seers	70 0 00
CASSIA, China, ...	per pound	00 2 50
Sumatra, ...		none
Buds, ...		
Malabar, ...		
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md of 42 seers	68 0 00
Bourbon,	no demand . .	61 0 00
COCHINEAL, good, . .	per pound.	16 0 00
COFFEE, Mocha, . .	per Surat md.	19 0 00
Bourbon, ...		none
Java, ...		none
COIR, Amendive, ...		70 0 00
Laccadavie, garbled,	Cd. of 21 Md,	58 0 00

COPPER, Sheathing . .	per Surat md.	22 0 00
Plate, . . .	,, ,,	22 2 00
Bolts, ...	,, ,,	25 0 00
Slab, ...	,, ,,	23 0 00
Persian, ...	,, ,,	23 0 00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3 0 00
Brazil, . . .	,, ,,	2 0 00
CORDAGE, ...	,, per cwt.	27 0 00
Patent, . . .	,, ,,	
COTTON, Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	210 0 00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	220 0 00
Bowanghur,	or 7 Cwt.	200 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		215 0 00
Limree Wudwan,	nominal,	195 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		210 0 00
Kutch,		200 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		210 0 00
Maugrole & Pore	none	180 0 00
CUREAT, ...	per Surat maund	9 0 00
CUMMIN Seed,	per Surat maund	8 0 00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	27 2 00
Ditto boiled		35 0 00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,		
1st sort,	Surat maund	65 0 00
2d ditto, ...	,,	
3d ditto, ...	,,	
GALL NUTS,	per Surat maund	35 0 00
GHEE, Caranchy, . .	per Bombay maund	8 00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. of 321 lbs.	46 0 00
GRAM, Surat . . .	per Cy. of 8 Parah	26 0 00
Bowanagur, & Guga,	,, ,,	24 0 00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	11 0 00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	110 0 00
Gamboge,	Europe market,	
Galbanum,		
Olibanum,		110 0 00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	16 0 00
GUNPOWDER, ...	,, per lb.	2 0 00
GUNNEE, Palls, ...	per 100	13 0 00
Ditto flags, ...		11 0 00
Ditto Twine, ...		
HEMP, Koucan, . .	per Bombay Candy	90 0 00
Ghaury, . .	per Ditto	80 0 00
Northern, . .	per Surat Candy	70 0 00
HATS, good, ...	,, each.	10 0 00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	10 0 00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market.		105 0 00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	65 0 00
Ditto Flat, . . .	,, ,,	62 0 00
English Square, .	,, ,,	45 0 00
Ditto Flat, . . .	,, ,,	45 0 00
Ditto Bolt, . . .	,, ,,	42 0 00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	,, per cwt	
4 a 10,	,,	
Hoops, . . .	,, per cwt.	12 0 00
Kentledge, . . .	,, per cwt.	3 0 00
LEAD, Pig ditto, . .	Rs. ,, per cwt.	12 2 00
Sheet	,, ,,	10 0 00
Red, ...	,, ,,	12 0 00
White	,, ,,	14 0 00
China, . . .	,, ,,	13 0 00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar . .	per Gallon	4 0 00
MACE, good, ...	per pound	3 2 00
MUHJEET	Surat md.	
Mocha, ...	,, ,,	8 0 00
Bussorah, . . .	,, ,,	5 0 00
NAILS, Copper, ...	per cwt.	63 0 00
Ditto Brass, ...	Ditto	45 0 00
NUTMEGS, ...	per lb.	2 0 50
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort .	per Bombay md.	4 0 00
Ditto Jengely, .	Ditto ditto	5 2 00
PADDY, ...	per Moora 25 to	40 0 00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	,, per lb.	
Black	,, ,,	00 1 10
Green	,, ,,	1 0 00
Yellow	,, ,,	00 0 80
Red	,, ,,	00 0 80
Blue, ...	,, ,,	00 2 88
PEPPER, Malabar, .	per Bombay candy	130 0 00
Bhatcole, . . .		135 0 00
Eastern, . . .	,,	130 0 00
PEEPUR, ...	per S. maund	7 2 00
Mool, ...	per ditto	8 0 00
PITCH, ...	,, per barrel	20 0 00
PUTHOCK, ...	Surat maund	11 0 00
QUICKSILVER, . .	Rs. per Surat maund	39 0 00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort, . . .	per Bag	9 0 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do. .	do. do.	7 2 00
Ditto Moongy, . . .	do. do.	6 0 00
Ditto Cargo, ...		5 3 00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil, .	per pound	40 0 00
SAGO, ...	per Surat maund	2 0 00
SALT PETRE, ...	per Bag	18 0 00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180 0 00
SHELL, Lac, ...		
SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods .		
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	15 0 00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	14 0 00
Ditto do. 2 .	do. do.	14 0 00
Ditto do. 3 .	do. do.	13 0 00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort . . .		12 0 00
SPIRITS, Brandy . .	,, per Gallon	5 0 00
Hollands	per Case	30 0 00
Bengal Rum, in bond, .	per Gallon	1 2 00
STEEL, in Tubs, . . .	,, per cwt.	12 0 00
Bundle, . . .	,, ,,	13 0 00
STICK, Lac, Bengal.	per Surat maund.	6 0 00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort, .	per Bag	26 0 00
Ditto, 2 do. . .	do. do.	23 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per md. 44½ seers	none
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6 3 00
Ditto 2 sort, . . .		5 2 00
Candy Chiachu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	9 0 00
do. Canton, . .	do. do.	8 2 00
do. 2 do. . .	do. do.	8 0 00
TAR, Stockholm . .	per ,, Barrel	30 0 00
TERRA Japonica, .	per Bom. Cy.	40 0 00
Ghauter, ...	,, ,,	80 0 00
Pegue, ...	,, Surat Candy	35 0 00
TIN PLATES, I. C. . .	,, per ,, box	18 0 00
in large slab, .	per S. md. 40 seers	12 0 00
TINCALL, ...		
Borax, ...		none.
TURPENTINE, . . .	,, per ,, barrel	
Spirits, . . .	,, per ,, gallon	4 2 00
TURMERIC, Bengal. .	per Surat Candy	37 0 00
TUTENAGUE, . .	per Surat maund	10 0 00
VERDIGREASE, . . .	,, per lb.	2 1 00
VERMILLION, China, . .	per paper	1 0 50
VITRIOL, Blue, . .	per Surat maund	15 0 00
WAX, Bees, . . .	per Surat maund	18 0 00
WINE, Claret, English,	,, per ,, pipe	35 0 00
Port, . . .	,, ,,	18 0 00
Madeira, 1 sort, .	,, per pipe	600 0 00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per 8 Parah	36 0 00
Ditto Red, . . .		34 0 00
Hamia, White, . . .		38 0 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100 . . .	217 0 00
German Crowns,	per 100 . . .	212 0 00
Venetians,	per 100 . . .	490 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100 . . .	475 0 00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee
Freight to England, dead weight 4 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 107 per 100 Sicca
on Madras.